

Westmoreland Ancestry

1980 update by
Lucia Foster

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Who They Were

We gratefully appreciate Mr. Alton S. Newell's permission to quote the following from The Wall Street Journal of July 3, 1980:

"Once upon a time

Once upon a time, far away and long ago, in the old country, a group of people became dissatisfied with their government's unnecessary interference into their personal and private lives. They felt so strongly about this they decided to leave their native land and seek a new country. This entailed a far greater decision than we realize today. We think of crossing the Atlantic in a few hours with a comfortable reception awaiting us on the other side. They knew they would face months of hardships, sacrifice and unknown dangers on their voyage and after they reached their destination. They weighed all the potential problems against their desire and determination and the answer was go. I am glad we had people back then with faith in God, faith in themselves, and their fellow man. We should be pleased to speculate that we may just have some of their blood in our veins.

They came to these shores and expended blood, sweat, and tears and under divine guidance set up a system of government with the concept of the value, the rights, the freedom and the responsibility of the individual. Men and women working under this concept led us into our free enterprise system that has served this nation so well.

When a man knows that his future depends on his own desires, his ambition, and his own energy he will work hard to provide a better life for himself and his loved ones. Our free enterprise system has brought to this country the highest standard of living known to man. Not only have we provided ourselves a high standard of living, but we have helped many other nations of the world better their lot also. We have provided the technology and inspiration for much of the progress made in the world. We spent billions of dollars going to the moon and probing outer space and then shared this technology with the rest of the world, even with those people who seem to want to do us in. We have sent peacemakers to most all the troubled spots of the world. Several times when these peace missions failed, American blood was spilled in our effort to keep free men free. We can be rightfully proud of the part we have played in making life easier for many people of the world.

Now I wish I could stop there and say all is well with America, but You know I can't. In recent years we seem to have stirred up a hornet's nest of problems for ourselves. We are beset on every hand with turbulence and frustrations as groups and individuals assert their rights without any thought about their responsibilities. If we were to try to define our problems with one word, that word would have to be responsibility .

Our forefathers gave us a good prescription when they based the structure of our society on the value,

the rights, the freedom and responsibility of the individual. We all know what our rights are, but we seem to have forgotten our responsibility.

When Johnnie doesn't learn how to read it's not his fault, it's the fault of the teacher. If he gets into trouble it's because of the failure of the school. If he gets on drugs, it's the fault of the community. In trouble with the police, it's police brutality. When anyone gets into trouble today the shrinks all get together to try and find out what went wrong in the society where he was raised. They look everywhere except in the individual himself. If we don't put responsibility back into the fabric of our nation we are in trouble!

Every right and every freedom comes with responsibility attached. We don't have a right to a clean environment without the responsibility to help provide it. We don't have a right to food, clothing and shelter without the responsibility to work hard and make every effort to obtain them. We don't have the right to enter the promised land without the responsibility of going through the wilderness. We don't have the right to live in a free country without the responsibility to defend it.

This irresponsible generation, all those of us living today, have some things mixed up. We spend millions of dollars shielding our highways from the junk yards and hang our pornography at eye level for our children in the newsstands. We worry about air and water pollution and then shovel filth into our living room through our television sets. We turn loose the criminals and lock up the juries. Married people are living apart and singles are living together. We want to ban saccharin and legalize marijuana. We have basically banned prayer from our schools and allow obscenities. Our students have so many rights the teachers are becoming disgusted and afraid and are leaving their classrooms for safer jobs. Lack of responsibility and undisciplined living are sapping the vitality of America.

Now, I don't want to convey the idea that I think America is doomed. I still think it is the best country in the world. There is still a lot more right about it than there is wrong. I just don't want us to drift into careless mediocrity. I don't want to criticize my country without trying to offer a solution to problems brought up. What then shall we do? Shall we look to Washington?

Do you realize that we have had at least 5 different presidents and hundred of other leaders in Washington since our decline started 15 or 20 years ago! That decline has not deviated, but has been consistent during this time. I believe the trouble lies at the so-called grass roots. That's at your feet and mine. A few years ago, a congressman was run out of Washington by his colleagues when it was discovered that a young lady on his Payroll had very few duties, but to provide fringe benefits for him. He went back home to a standing ovation from the people who had sent him to Washington. Several other congressmen have been re-elected after discovery of irregularities in their conduct. I believe we will receive, and only deserve, the kind of government we insist on.

We complain of inflation, but we keep on buying. We complain of high gasoline prices, but keep on driving. We complain of government hand-outs, but jump into the first line where we can get ours. We complain of wasteful government projects, but dance with glee, when our representative wins one for our community.

We complain of filth on television and by our viewing habits make the most popular programs those

that appeal to our basic animal instincts. We regret the decline in America's spiritual life as we sit in front of the television set on Sunday morning nursing a hangover from the night before.

We, the people, can have the kind of country we want. America needs to be born again. It will not come about from Washington, but must begin in you and me. It's getting late. Happy meditation this 4th of July."

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Our thanks go to Mr. Alton S. Newell, and also to Sid Barlow of KIEV radio 87 who read it all on the air on July 3, 1980.

FROM WHERE THEY CAME

According to several dictionaries of English Names, in the tenth and twelfth centuries, the inhabitants of the "land of the Westmōringas or people west of the Yorkshire moors" were known as Westmoreland, Westmorland, Westmarland, Westmerland, etc..

'From there they spread all over England, and one or more..

came to these shores.

1652

James Westmorland in Boston, Massachusetts.
(no documented descendants)

1706

Richard Westmoreland in King William County, Virginia.

1715

Richard Westmoreland in Prince George County, Virginia.

From the Bristol Parish Register of Virginia:

Ann, daughter of Richard and Ann Westmoreland, born 2 April 1722;

Ann, daughter of Thomas and Mary Westmoreland, born 12 April 1726;

Mathew, son of Thomas and Margaret Westmoreland, born 18 March 1727;

Susannah and Abigall, daughters of Joseph and Isabella Westmoreland,
born 30 April 1729;

James, son of Joseph and Sybille Westmoreland, born 28 September 1730;

Christian, daughter of Joseph and Sybille Westmoreland, born 26 Feb. 1732;

Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Margaret Westmoreland, born 31 Oct. 1733;

Robert Hicks, son of Joseph and Sybille Westmoreland, born 16 Sept. 1740;

Joseph, son of Thomas and Margaret Westmoreland, born 16 November 1740.

There were others whose data could not be extracted from the old, time worn, yellowed and darkened register.

THOSE WHO SERVED

Joseph Westmoreland, enlisted 6 September 1777. He was a private in Capt. Peter Jones Company, 14th Virginia Regiment, commanded by Col. Charles Lewis. Joseph Westmoreland was on the Company Muster Roll for the months of September 1777 through March 1778. On that muster roll he was at Valley Forge where he "died April 1."

Joseph Westmoreland, private in Capt. Harry Dudley's Company, in the 2nd Virginia State Regiment from March 1778 through November 1779. Claimed to have married Martha Shores.

Jesse Westmoreland, served in the 2nd Virginia State Regiment. Received Revolutionary pension in 1832, age 80, in Fentress County, Tennessee.

James Westmoreland, soldier of Infantry, Virginia.

THOSE WHO HELPED

Robert Westmoreland, Dinwiddie County, Virginia. Court booklet, page 32.

Thomas Westmoreland, Dinwiddie County, Virginia. Court booklet, page 9, 37. Certification 3, List page 3; Commissioner Book I, page 352.

Ann Nancy Lenoir Westmoreland, Spartanburg District, South Carolina. Ann provided supplies for the Revolutionary Troops and for public use in 1782. Her brothers also served the cause of freedom for this country:

Thomas Lenoir, only one page was found in the South Carolina Revolutionary documents. Family stated that he served.

Isaac Lenoir, provided supplies for Continental use. Document that he served under Sumter and Marion was found among his family's papers.

John Lenoir, served in 1780, 1781 and 1782 under General Sumter as a private and also as adjutant.

William Lenoir, served as Lieutenant under Rutherford and as Captain at King's Mountain where he was wounded. After the Revolutionary war he was Major General of the militia, Clerk of the Court, County Registrar, County Surveyor, Trustee of the State University, member of the House of Commons for three years and for seven years member of the State Senate, Tennessee.

Others have been claimed as having served. The Federal Archives should have completed the microfilming of the Revolutionary records. We have sent for the microfilm on Westmorelands.

Our grateful appreciation goes to Mrs. Eva M. Cole of Abilene, Texas, who sent us the information on the Joseph Westmoreland who died at Valley Forge.

Introduction

On the evening of July 4, 1980 this report was finished and ready for typing. The composition and grammar are the result of a mind that thinks and expresses itself in a way that many times is misunderstood by those whose mother tongue is the English language. I am a mixture of several languages. My mother tongue was Cimbro and part dialect Veneto, a mixture of both spoken together. I learned Italian in school, the dialect Lombardo from some new friends, when about eight years old, as we moved south of Lake Lugano on the Swiss border. In high school it was some French and Latin, and many years later came English. A few times I surprised myself by unconsciously speaking words from all of the above languages in one single sentence. Please, bear with me, if something is not clear, please, let me know and I'll try a better explanation. If errors are found I will appreciate if these also are brought to my attention for correction. Thank You.

The purpose of this report is to bring up to date those who are involved in researching the Westmoreland and related families lines, and to warn that a large amount of wrong information some of which was printed in books and magazines, is still being circulated.

Howard C. Foster (my father-in-law), late of Watsonville and Salinas, California, years ago printed about eighty copies of a Westmoreland Family book. Some corrections and additions are now necessary.

Dad became interested in the family ancestry in 1912, when a young man of nineteen, and during his lifetime collected a large number of records. Shortly before his death in 1972, he expressed the desire that we reprint this book with the multilith (offset) system of printing. On the same occasion he went through his records and pointed out a few areas where he was unsure of his work, and asked us to check these out and to make the necessary corrections if needed. In middle life Dad was partially crippled by polio in his shoulders, arms and hands which made it difficult for him to use the microfilm reader. Later on, when his eyesight also deteriorated, he asked me to help him with research and be his "hands and eyes" that he "would be the brain." It didn't work out this way, but he said that he knew that someday I would do the work that he was then prevented from doing. His last letter to us, which he typed almost completely blind, was a request to help him solve the John-Robert Westmoreland land grant problem. We have not been able to do this to our complete satisfaction yet, but have found the place where John rightfully belongs.

Over two years ago, as we received a request for the book from a Westmoreland descendant who was almost one hundred years old, we thought that it would be nice if we would make a pedigree for her. In going through Dad's book we realized that it would be desirable to have a few more generations further back. Then, just by chance, we found that some that were believed to be our ancestors were not ours at

all! That was when I decided to get into research full time.

As we have a microfilm reader, recently we purchased an additional supply of 180 reels of microfilms mostly of Greenville, Laurens, Spartanburg, Union, and York Counties, South Carolina. For those State Archives that do not sell microfilms directly to the public, and participate in the Interlibrary Loan System, we borrow the microfilms through the facilities of a local public library. This way research is very slow as we found that no more than one microfilm at the time should be ordered. As books have only partial, and many times inaccurate and erroneous information, we rely on microfilms of original documentation as much as possible. Actually, what we call original documentation is only a transcript made by a County Clerk when the original documents were recorded. Clerks wrote names according to their phonetic understanding, therefore many were misspelled.

Different claims about the ancestry have been made by several people. It took us a considerable amount of time to check out those that we herein analyze. We have consulted the documentation of proven facts, over and over again, in order to satisfy ourselves that our conclusions are as correct as humanly possible. Some errors of the past were made because documentation was not available as it is today, others were due to misjudgment, and others still were due to the necessary use of words such as...

...it seems...it looks like...it is evident...most likely...it is a reasonable assumption, etc...

when trying to connect one generation to the next when there is no proven documentation that such connection even remotely existed. Some people, not familiar with these terms used by researchers, have taken them as being proven facts and have entered the wrong connections in their records. Therefore they do not have their true ancestors. Let it be understood that "assumptions" are not "proven facts." Some people have spent considerable amounts of money and time in searching lines that do not belong to them, while others have wasted money in a Coat of Arms, stationary, embroidered samplers, and other "paraphernalia," because they were misled by some self-styled "professional genealogists" into nobility lines that DO NOT BELONG to the American Westmorelands!

THE NOBILITY HOAX

There is nothing more distressing and disappointing to the researcher than to find printed genealogies with SPURIOUS documentation used as PROOF of relationships. From several relatives involved in research we have received different pedigrees that have been circulating for a number of years and are the product of FANTASIES.

It all began with Edward A. Claypool, who in 1908 published the book Westmoreland Lineage And Descendants of Thomas Westmoreland The Immigrant To Virginia (R929.2 W533-1). Claypool claimed that Thomas Westmoreland was the first immigrant, was a son of the eighth Earl of Westmoreland, and settled in Westmoreland County, Virginia, in Colonial days. Claypool admitted that this son of the eighth Earl is not mentioned in Burke's Peerage, but that the strong family tradition and Family Bible prove this to be true. Yet, Claypool failed to produce any data like the place and dates of birth and death of this Thomas, and also data on Thomas' wife is missing.

Fact:- There is no record of any Westmoreland ever having lived in Westmoreland Co. at that time.

Fact:- Thomas Fane, eighth Earl of Westmorland, was baptized 8 March 1700/1, married 8 Aug. 1727.

Fact:- The eighth Earl of Westmorland's children were:

John, born 5 May 1728 (became the 9th Earl), and
Henry, born 4 May 1739

Fact:- In the Bristol Parish Register of Virginia the following early births were recorded:

"Ann, daughter of Thomas and Mary Westmoreland, born 12 April 1726"
"Mathew, son of Thomas and Margaret Westmoreland, born 18 March 1727"

THERE WERE TWO DIFFERENT Thomas Westmoreland in Virginia, both having children born to them before the eighth Earl of Westmorland was even married. A 1747 birth date was also FABRICATED by someone else in order to fit a Virginia's Thomas as being born after the eighth Earl's marriage and thereby tried to make the claim of descent more believable. Illegitimacy was also considered but given up as being without dignity.

It is evident that Claypool used the data furnished by the Westmoreland family of Tennessee and added the phony nobility story without doing any research at all. What an easy way out! This was and still is common practice among some so called professional genealogists as the nobility angle makes some people happy and attracts clients willing to pay considerably high fees. We have seen the spelling of a name changed four times in as many generations in order to make it fit into the name of a Baron of the Magna Carta.

We know that European nobles do not want to enter into any controversy: they know who they are, who their ancestors were, and that those who really matter to them also know these facts. Therefore they politely brush off with a nice reply those people who write to them claiming to be descendants of their ancestors, and make no disclaim of the relationship even though there is none at all! When the false claim is made public, and the claimant lives in the same country as the rightful descendants, the claimant can be prosecuted in a Court of Law. There recently was a "case celebre" and, as always happens in these cases, the nobleman won as he could document the ancestry.

Someone claimed that the Westmoreland nobility story was found in the "Congressional Library" and therefore it must be true! No credit was given to Claypool or to any other author. The clout of the Library of Congress was used to make it appear true. All copyrighted material is entered in the Library of Congress, including paintings, fiction and novels. Does it mean that by being entered in the Library of Congress a "novel" turns from fantasy into a true fact? Over two million books of all kinds, including maps, music and works of art are entered each year in the Library of Congress. Just try to imagine their vast holdings! The Library of Congress does not do research in order to guaranty that the submitted material contains true facts when such are claimed. The burden of proof rests with the author. And Edward A. Claypool flunked the test!

"Gretna Green"

In a letter sent to Dad in 1939 it was stated, quote..."ONE OF OUR ANCESTORS, Lord Westmoreland, was the cause of 'Gretna Green.' It is pretty evident that he was probably quite a 'rake' and spent all his money and to re-coup it he eloped with the daughter of a very rich shipbuilder of Plymouth. It appears that the girl's father did not like it and chased the couple who were running away in a coach. The chase became so hot after several hours that the old man was about to catch the couple near Gretna Green that Lord Westmoreland shot the old man's horses from the rear of his coach and raced into Gretna Green where he was successful in getting married before the old man could catch up with them. That was how 'Gretna Green' became the 'eloping place' thereafter. This is a historical fact and is in the records of England..."

Now to the true story as told by Robert Elliott, one of the "persons" WHO WAS THERE. Robert Elliott in Gretna Green Memoirs (1842, page 17-18), as reported in the Complete Peerage (vol. XII, page 577), quote..."Lord Westmorland was hotly pursued by Mr. Child, who caught up with him at Hesketh, between Penrith and Carlisle, and shot the leading horse. One of the Earl's servants, however cut the leathers suspending the body of the pursuing carriage to the springs and before Mr. Child could find a post chaise in which to continue the chase. Lord Westmorland reached Gretna with the three remaining horses. In consequence Robert Child entailed Osterly Park and his immense fortune on his heirs female, so that no heir male of his son-in-law should benefit. Such heir female was, on her mother's death, the Earl's eldest daughter, Lady Sarah Fane, who married, 23 May 1804, George 5th Earl of Jersey."

Mr. Robert Child was a banker, and Lord Westmorland of "Gretna Green" fame was John Fane, XVI

(16th) in the Neville's line, therefore 10th in the Fane's line as Earl of Westmorland. He was born in 1759, married in 1782, therefore ONE HUNDRED YEARS TOO LATE to have been the ANCESTOR of those misguided few who, in their zeal to convince others of ancestries that never were, succeeded only in making fools of themselves. "Lady Derby wrote to her mother, 29 July 1782, 'Lord Westmorland is, I am told, a very deserving y'g man, and Miss Child handsome, y'g and rich.'" (The Complete Peerage, page 578). It seems evident that there was no "rake" in England, just young love!

"Robert Westmoreland"

The Compendium Of American Genealogy - The Standard Genealogical Encyclopedia Of The First Families Of America (R929.275 V818) is a collection of several volumes, edited by Frederick Adams Virkus, F.I.A.G. Mr. Virkus published whatever was sent to him; therefore the responsibility of authenticity rested on those who furnished the material for publication. In volume V, published in 1933, on Page 649 is found the pedigree of Benjamin Perry Robertson. His mother was Marinda Rachel Westmoreland, a daughter of Zadock Ford Westmoreland. The claim was made, quote...

"Robert Westmoreland, one of three brothers who came from England and settled first in Va.; later Robert moved to Cross Keys, S. C.; married Nancy Lenoir; 4 - John settled in Spartanburg Co., S.C.; married Rachel Ford (1772-1847);"

In volume VI, published in 1937, on page 478, all of Mr. Robertson paternal ancestors had a different name, a different place of origin, and a more prestigious background. On the maternal side a new fabricated Westmoreland "myth" was began. Quote...

"Desc. Robert Westmoreland, a descendant of the Nevill family now Westmoreland; with John and Thomas, his brothers, from England, 1730, settled first in Virginia; moved to S. C. and settled in Spartanburg County, m. Nancy, dau. Thomas B. Lenoir, a French Huguenot who settled in Edgecombe Co., N. C."

"Tennessee Cousins"

Then came Worth S. Ray with Tennessee Cousins, published in 1950, in which he unjustly criticized William B. Lenoir's book History of Sweetwater Valley, Tennessee (pub. in 1916). William Ballard Lenoir, born 16 June 1847, was a grandson of General William Lenoir and great-grandson of Thomas Lenoir, and made it clear in his book that he was dealing only with Tennessee families. He referred the reader interested in earlier Lenoir ancestry to the then family historian. His book is a delight to read, and Worth S. Ray was very unfair in his criticism, especially if we consider the fact that, probably with the intent of showing that he was more knowledgeable about the Lenoirs, in Tennessee Cousins he published the most PREPOSTEROUS Lenoir genealogy that we have seen. Ten years earlier, in 1940, Prof. Thomas Felix Hickerson had published the book Happy Valley with the Lenoir's genealogy, and the name of Thomas Lenoir's wife was correctly given as Mourning CRAWLEY. Worth S. Ray disregarded Happy Valley and without any proof claimed that Thomas Lenoir's father was a Ralph

Lenoir that had arrived early in the Colonies, and with a long dissertation went on trying to prove that Thomas Lenoir's wife was either a "WILLIS" or a "LEWIS" and did not mention the name CRAWLEY at all. The last name of "WILLIS" for Mourning "CRAWLEY," and of Thomas "BALLARD" Lenoir for Thomas LENOIR, were chosen by Dad who had read Happy Valley, but preferred Worth S. Ray's version. Dad also failed to notice that the Lenoir name was carried down by his own ancestors, and claimed that he was not descended from the Lenoirs.

It was William Lenoir, a son of Thomas Lenoir and Mourning Crawley, that brought the Ballard's name into the family when he married Anne Ballard in 1771. We found only one man by the name of Thomas Ballard Lenoir (1858-1956), and he was a son of Rufus Theodore Lenoir; therefore a great-great-grandson of the Thomas Lenoir who died in 1765 in Edgecombe Co., N.C. How could anyone claim the middle name of "Ballard" for Thomas Lenoir Senior? It seems that too much clout was given to the "Compendium." Benjamin Perry Robertson was the first to have it published in volume VI in 1937! From Worth S. Ray the last name of "LEWIS" instead of "LENOIR" was carried into Roster Of Revolutionary Soldiers In Georgia And Other States, Vol. II, 1968, by Mrs. Ettie McCall Tidwell. Thomas Lenoir and his children became all "LEWIS"- and in 1976 the book South Carolina Revolutionary Soldiers, Sailors, Patriots And Descendants (R975.7 H179) repeated the error, quote...

"Westmoreland, Robert (RS) Brunswick Co., Va. - Spartanburg District, S.C., m. Nancy Lewis (dau. of Thomas Lewis and Mourning Crawley) child, perhaps others - John m. Rachel Ford...,"

Besides the wrong last name there is the fact that Robert Westmoreland was not a Revolutionary Soldier and that he was not the father of John who married Rachel Ford.

"My Southern Families"

From Benjamin Perry Robertson, the "Nevill" fabrication found its way to Hiram K. Douglass who in 1967 published the book My Southern Families, which was printed in England, of all places! Capt. Edgar D. Byler III, in a letter to us dated 28 December 1979, stated, quote...

"Hiram K. Douglass was descended from the Thomas Westmoreland who settled in Giles County, Tennessee in 1807. This Thomas had married Sarah Tarpley in Dinwiddie County, Virginia, about 1795, and it was one of his grandson's who commissioned the Claypool history of the Westmorelands. Hiram told me in 1973, that as far as he was concerned, the Claypool history was just so much bunk. He was adamant that Richard Neville, who came to Virginia in 1650, was the same person who was Richard Westmoreland in 1705. Charles Hughes Hamlin, a respected Virginia genealogist, corresponded with Hiram for several years on this problem and finally concluded that there was absolutely no evidence to prove that Richard Neville and Richard Westmoreland were one and the same. So quite a lot of Hiram's material on the Westmorelands is also just so much bunk."

In My Southern Families Hiram K. Douglass claimed that the Richard Westmoreland whose estate was appraised 27 May 1706 in King William County, Virginia (Book 1, page 301, given by Douglass, but

this is microfilm 1, frame 301; the actual book is VI, page 364), was originally Richard Neville who assumed the name of the title Westmorland when he came to Virginia, and that his father was Ralph Neville, eldest son of Edmund Neville who was the son of Richard Neville of Wyke.

The Complete Peerage by G. E. C., revised and enlarged by Geoffrey H. White (R929.721C682), states that the Edmund Neville that was claimed by Hiram K. Douglass as an ancestor of the American Westmorelands, died between 2 February 1629/30 and 23 February 1635/36 at Brussels (Belgium, then called Flanders), and that Edmund Neville died s.p.m.s. (SINE PROLE MASCULA SUPERSTITE), which means that when he died, between 1629 and 1636, he left no surviving son or sons. It also mentions (vol. XII part 2) that Edmund Neville's three sons died in youth; one was not named by the author, the other two were both named "Ralph." This would indicate that the eldest Ralph had died before the second son also named Ralph was born. Of five daughters, Dorothy was the last and only surviving child and she was involved in settling her father's estate. It is a proven conclusion that the Ralph Neville (1588-1643), claimed by Hiram K. Douglass was not a son of this Edmund Neville. There was an Edmund Neville, merchant of London and adventurer to Virginia, 7 March 1589, at the same time that the noble Edmund Neville was a prisoner in the Tower of London (Alexander Brown's Genesis Of The United States, page 20 of 1898 edition). The Virginia Historical Magazine, volume 23, page 85, reported that Randall Revell settled in Northampton County, Virginia, quote...

"27 July 1641 - Randall Revell demandeth one hundred acres of land for transporting Rebecca his wife into the Province and fifty acres of land for transporting his son John since the year 1634 and one hundred more for 1 man-servant Richard Neville and one hundred more assigned from Thomas Letherborow. 25th August 1641 And assigned his right in fifty acres unto Richard Nevill."

It is cruel to make jokes, but could this Richard Neville possibly be the father of the 1650 Richard Neville who, according to Mr. Hiram K. Douglass, became Richard Westmoreland? Would it make any sense at all? We have read many microfilms of early documents of many counties and several states, and found that there were Nevilles everywhere, and they outnumbered the Westmorelands many times over.

To take the dates when land was granted or recorded as the date of arrival in the Colonies is also a serious error. We have evidence of land claimed and recorded for headrights as many as twenty years after the date of arrival.

The information that both Ralphs, sons of Edmund Neville, died before their father, and that Edmund Neville left no male heir was available when Mr. Hiram K. Douglass researched, if he did, his Neville "story." As he printed a very elaborate Neville pedigree he should also have known the above facts. What puzzles us is the fact that he claimed The Genealogist – New Series, volume III as documentation for Ralph Neville, oldest child of Edmund Neville, quote...

"20-Ralph Neville, eldest child, born 1588, died 1643, married Elizabeth Hawtrey; he considered himself the eighth Earl of Westmorland. Genealogist - New Series, vol. III."

The Genealogist -New Series, Vol. III (R929 m.s.v. 3) was printed in London, England, in 1886, and traced the Neville family from 1258 to Ralph Neville, II Earl of Westmorland, who died in 1484. Most of it is quoted from an old document written in Latin and with Roman Numerals that go from, quote....

"Anno Gratie Millesimo CCLVIII..." to "Anno Gratie Millesimo CCCCXXV..."

which means "year 1258" to "year 1425." The names of the several Ralphs Neville that lived during those times were mentioned, but there is NOTHING, and we mean ABSOLUTELY NOTHING about Ralph Neville "#20-born 1588, died 1643" as claimed by Hiram K. Douglass. Edmund Neville died between 1629 and 1636 s.p.m.s. = SINE PROLE MASCULA SUPERSTITE. Hiram K. Douglass, even though a learned man, probably never studied Latin, but the Roman Numerals are not that difficult to translate into Arabic Numbers. The how to is available to anyone who can read a dictionary, under the voice "Numbers" or in the back pages under "Roman Numerals" and a third grader could do it. Why not Hiram K. Douglass?

"Fiol de can de quel rasteo!"

My Cimbrian comments are not translatable into English, and if Hiram K. Douglass and Benjamin Perry Robertson were here today, they would have no choice but say, "Fiol de can de quel rasteo!" A young man had been sent to the city to be educated and returned to the village with a superiority complex. He pretended not to know that a farming tool was called "rake" until he stepped on it and the handle hit him on the face. At which he said: "Son of a dog of a rake!" His mother was present and, with a sigh of relief, she said: "Son, it had to break your nose before you got off your manure pedestal and acknowledged that it is called a rake!" The meaning is that the "snob" pretended to be someone that he wasn't, until the rake broke his nose. This was used as an example by my Cimbri parents when educating us, that it is what we are as a person that really counts, and that to deny our true heritage was the worst thing that we could ever do.

We have had the same problem with the Singletons that were claimed to be connected with the Fosters. A Robert Singleton, member of the Virginia Company of 1609, was claimed as of noble birth. Evidently Dad had a high regard for the person who furnished him the information as he did not check it out. The reference, given as documentation, reported the man listed with the "ironmongers" and not with the nobles of the Va. Co. of 1609. The nobility titles to some Singletons of Ireland were granted two hundred years too late to be of any help to our man of 1609. After six months of research on the Singleton line, and the waste of a considerable amount of money, just by chance, we discovered that our Fosters were not related to the Singleton at all. As a matter of fact, many of the family lines, that we have checked this far, had been connected to the wrong people by the same last name and we have plenty of documentation to prove this fact.

After this was written we found a book by May Hart Smith and a long list of contributing Editors of genealogical publications, Illustrious English Ancestry Claimed For Pioneers To America (R929.273

S655-1, 1945 edition). We recommend that everyone involved in research read this book as it is a must. Several pedigrees of people claiming nobility descent were analyzed, scrutinized, turned inside out, discredited, and then the rightful ancestors were pointed out. Most of the material was taken from the genealogical columns of the Boston Evening Transcript, some of it was dated as early as 1908. Here are some quotes....

"Not one in twenty of the illustrious pedigrees constructed can be authenticated."

"The Virkus Publications"...(please read Compendium of American Genealogy)..."have been severely criticized in the columns of the Boston Transcript for publishing many fake pedigrees."

"It is surprising how often Americans are willing to pay much "coin of the realm" for an unverified pedigree if it leads to nobility; but resent and disown accurate ancestry not to their liking."

Every page I turned I feared that our Westmorelands were going to be next. Please, let us document every generation and not subject our families to the ridicule of a false ancestry! Our ancestors, in a way, "chose us" by passing on their genes to every generation that followed them, and these are the only ancestors that rightfully belong to us. We cannot choose them: they already chose us! The genetic connection and the bond of love that tie one generation to the next cannot be broken, no matter what some gullible people are misled to believe. A fabricated ancestor is the choice of those who are unable to stand on their own and therefore seek a shadow of fallacious prestige. Here we do not mean those who were misled by others into accepting the wrong ancestors, but those who "want" a nobility line of their own, NO MATTER WHAT! If our ego needs the clout of a fabricated ancestry, and to pass off as "cousins" those relatives that "made a name for themselves in the world" and whose connection to our ancestors is five or more generations removed from us, then something is drastically wrong within ourselves. Letters written in this century, with the wrong information, are kept by some people and displayed as proof of nobility lines and connections that did not exist. Family ties are preferred severed rather than accept humbler but true ancestral lines. How far can anyone go with "ego trips!"

Early in this century someone misled Dad into believing the Claypool's story, and that the last name of "Westmoreland" as such did not exist in England but that the real name was Fane and Vane. Until he found out otherwise, Dad recirculated the information far and wide. Later, in his book, he made no such claims. Few, however, have access to this book and Dad's name is still being connected with the Claypool's story, to the point that someone claimed Dad as the author! Burke's Peerage has been on every public library shelves for many years, therefore readily available, yet the facts therein contained are COMPLETELY DISREGARDED, even today, by those researchers who want a "halo" of nobility around their own head. Mistakes are easy to make, and we make them ourselves too. The purpose of sharing information is for helping each other in research and also for checking each other's work and correct the errors if any are made. Sometimes it takes courage to recognize ones own errors, but the very few who have purposely twisted the facts, in order to serve their own ego, deserve no respect at all.

Hiram K. Douglass' work reads more and more like fiction as he went on connecting generation after generation without a shred of evidence to support his claims. In many cases he used evidence that belonged to someone else by the same first and last name. He also used some documentation as "proof" of facts that cannot be proven at all. For example there is no proof of any connection between the Richard Westmoreland whose estate was appraised 27 May 1706 in King William County, Virginia, and the Richard Westmoreland who had a land survey made on October 19, 1715 on both sides of Sapponee in Prince George County, Virginia. There is no proof that this later Richard was the father of the Richard Westmoreland who had a daughter, Ann, born to him in 1722 (Bristol Parish Register). The King William County estate was appraised because of an attachment granted by the Court to John Davis and NOWHERE it said that Richard Westmoreland was deceased. The Prince George County Richard could have been the same one. The Richard who had a daughter born in 1722 needed a place to live, so why make two Richards out of the land Survey and the birth of daughter Ann? There is no evidence that Richard Westmoreland of the land survey of 1715 was also the father of Joseph and Thomas. There is evidence that there were two or more early Thomases, and not just one who married

1st - Mary,
2nd - Margaret and
3rd - Edith Nippier

There is no evidence that Andrew had a son named Jesse, who in turn had two sons, Willis and William. Quote...

- "27. Andrew Westmoreland born in 1800 in S. C., died May 29, 1877. married Temperance Johnson.
- 28. Jesse Westmoreland lived in Union County, South Carolina.
- 29. Dr. Willis F. Westmoreland, noted physician of Atlanta, Ga:
- 29. Dr. William Westmoreland of Atlanta; with his brother Willis, organized the Atlanta Medical College which became the Medical Department of Emory College."

Fact: The 1840 census of Spartanburg County, South Carolina, shows Andrew Westmoreland with seven males, which corresponds with the number of his children and documentation proves that NO ONE of Andrew's sons was named Jesse. The only Westmoreland found in Union County, S. C., was a Jesse Westmoreland who bought land in 1909 (please read nineteen hundred and nine). For sure he was in Union county too late to have been the father of the Atlanta, Georgia, doctors. No early Westmoreland at Cross Keys, Union County, South Carolina, either.

The errors about the South Carolina branch of Westmoreland were evidently made when Hiram K. Douglass disregarded the data furnished by Colonel James Ripley Westmoreland and preferred to use some undocumented preposterous versions that had been circulating for some time. Col. James Ripley Westmoreland was too knowledgeable about the South Carolina families; Andrew (1800-1877) was his

own great-grandfather, and he certainly would not confuse the several South Carolina Westmoreland physicians with those of Georgia. The South Carolina Westmoreland family version in Dr. J. B. O. Landrum's History Of Spartanburg County (975.71 S73La) supports this fact. So does Ernest B. Furgurson in Westmoreland The Inevitable General copyrighted in 1968 (92 W 336), but Ernest B. Furgurson also had the misfortune of meeting Hiram K. Douglass and other researchers. Someone also claimed that Dr. William Westmoreland and Dr. Willis Westmoreland were brothers, but that they were sons of the already mentioned Andrew Westmoreland (1800-1877); this is also incorrect.

Doctor Willis F. (Foreman) Westmoreland and his brother John Gray Westmoreland, noted physicians of Atlanta, Georgia, were born in Fayette County, Ga., and were sons of

Robert Westmoreland and Anne Louisa Foreman.

Robert Westmoreland was a son of Joseph Westmoreland and Martha Shores. Doctor William Westmoreland was a cousin and not a brother of Dr. Willis F. Westmoreland. Dr. William Westmoreland was a son of Reuben Westmoreland and his second wife Keziah Simmons. Reuben was a son of Joseph Westmoreland and Martha Shores. The connection between these Westmorelands of Georgia and the Westmorelands of South Carolina lies somewhere in early 1700's Virginia and is yet to be found.

JESSE, JOHN, AND JOSEPH; HOW MANY OF THEM ?

Hiram K. Douglass claimed that the Jesse Westmoreland of Giles County, Tennessee, served in the Second Virginia State Regiment and received a grant of one hundred acres of land in Kentucky. Sorry Mr. Douglass, please, let us give credit to the Jesse Westmoreland who really earned the honor of being on the Revolutionary War Rolls. There was only one Jesse Westmoreland who served in the Second Virginia State Regiment for three years and received 100 acres of land in Kentucky (warrant # 2814, 3-24-1784). Several claims under different last name spellings have been submitted to the D. A. R. for Jesse, therefore several numbers refer to the one and only Jesse. A genealogist-librarian pointed out to me a stack of D. A. R.'s books on the library's shelves and called them the "fairy tales collection" because of the many fake pedigrees found in them.

The Revolutionary Soldier Jesse Westmoreland moved to that part of Overton County, Tennessee, that in 1823 became Fentress County. We found that Jesse Westmoreland, age 80 in 1832, drew a Revolutionary pension in Fentress County, Tennessee: Twentyfourhundred Tennessee Pensioners Revolution And 1812 (R929.3768 ARM).

In Mecklenburg County, Virginia, where a John Westmoreland obtained a land grant in 1774 for 380 acres of land (Land grants Book 42, page 610), in the 1782 tax list there was a Jesse Westmoreland taxed for 250 acres of land and his household composed of 4 persons. Martha Westmoreland's household, also in this county, was composed of a total of 10 persons. Jesse was in the Tax List of 1783, 1784, 1787, and in 1788 the "alteration tax book" stated that Jesse sold all of his land, and there was no mention of him in later tax lists. There was also a Jesse Westmoreland in Brunswick County and another in Dinwiddie County, Virginia.

Mrs. Ettie Tidwell McCall in her book McCall Tidwell And Allied Families (929.2 M 122) claimed that the Mecklenburg County, Virginia, Martha Westmoreland was Martha Shores, widow of Joseph Westmoreland. However, Robert Westmoreland son of Joseph Westmoreland and Martha Shores in the 1850 census of Fayette County, Georgia, declared his age as 67, born in N. C. This would indicate that Joseph Westmoreland and Martha Shores were in North Carolina Ca. 1783. The Jesse-Joseph relationship of being brothers has been challenged, but not proved either way.

The Jesse Westmoreland of Fentress County, Tennessee, died Ca. 1835. The 1830 census of Fentress County lists several Westmoreland families. Henry Westmoreland's family had one man 80-90 and a younger one 30-40. As in the 1850 census Henry turns up to be 53 years old, we believe that the 80-90 years old man in the 1830 census was probably Jesse. In the 1850 census of Bradley County, Tennessee there were some Westmorelands that reminded us of the ones in Fentress Co., Tennessee.

In Bradley County in 1850 there was also a South Carolina family; can anyone help to identify who they were?

Mary	60	born SC
Martha	30	"
May	28	"
David	17	"
Margaret	11	born TN
Shadrack	8	"
Nancy	6	"
Sarah	4	"
Alexander	2	"

In the 1850 census of Cumberland County, Kentucky, we found John Westmoreland, 60 born in NC and family born in NC; George Westmoreland, 27 born in Tn, family born in Tn; and William Westmoreland, 37 born in Tn, family born in Tn. And in Monroe County, Kentucky, there was Shadrack Westmoreland, 41, born in Tn. and family also born in Tn.

A Shadrack Westmoreland was on the list of Insolvents and Nonresidents Revenue Tax for 1788 Returned at July Court, Mecklenburg County, Virginia, due 0.2.8 (Virginia Genealogist, Vol. 20, page 204). A Shadrack Westmoreland (1 male, 3 females) was in the 1790 census of the Hillsborough District of Chatam County, North Carolina. Mrs. Ettie McCall claimed that Reuben Westmoreland and his widowed mother, Martha Shores Westmoreland, lived for a time in the Hillsborough District of Orange County, N. C. If Mrs. McCall was correct, then this must have been before 1770 when Chatam County was formed from Orange Co. A Reuben Westmoreland was in the 1790 census of St. Mark District of Orange County, N. C., but no age or number of persons in household was given. As no Westmoreland was in this county succeeding census, it means they did not stay long in this area of North Carolina, and there is a lot of work to be done in order to identify how many there were by the same first name and their relationship to each other.

A Jesse Westmoreland was "elected Registrar" of Giles County, Tennessee, in 1810. If the wife of this Jesse was Elizabeth Gray Ingram who later moved to Alabama with four daughters, only children of Jesse and Elizabeth Westmoreland, then, who was the Elizabeth Westmoreland (age 26-45) in the 1820 census of Giles County, Tennessee, with 1 female under 10 and four males (1 male under 10, 1 male 10-16, 1 male 16-18 and 1 male 16-26)? If the early Jesse Westmoreland of Giles County, was a brother of Thomas, isn't more logical to ASSUME that Jesse, too, was from Dinwiddie Co., Va., and that the Jesse Westmoreland who married Elizabeth Gray Ingram in Brunswick Co., Virginia, could have been another Jesse?

As the early records of Dinwiddie County, Virginia, were completely destroyed (except for a Surveyor's Book 1755-1865, an Order Book 1789-1791, and Personal Property Tax 1782-1799), and researchers have been picking here and there into Brunswick and Mecklenburg Counties, the Westmorelands of one county were confused with those of the other county and vice versa. Then there are the ASSUMPTIONS that need to be clarified. After thousands of hours spent searching and studying the old documents, there is nothing more distressing for the researcher than to find that his "assumptions"

later have been called facts, and his clout claimed as proof, by some anxious souls who have good intentions, but do not understand what genealogy is all about. Others, because they have taken a genealogy course, think that they know all that there is to know, and claim that the Jesses, or Johns that are found in several counties and states, in the same period of time, are the one and the only Jesse or John. This error is also made by many so called professional genealogists that have made a tangle of many family lines. It takes more than a genealogy course to make a good researcher. We hope that those people who have been taking assumptions for proven facts, by now, realize that assumptions are a far cry from being facts. When a researcher makes assumptions, he or she, is just trying to stimulate those people who are also doing research to follow a certain line by showing where they are likely to find documentation.

Our heart goes out to those ladies who were misled into spending precious time embroidering fake family tree samplers, certainly done with feelings of love for their ancestors.

As for Hiram K. Douglass, a man of achievements in other fields, when it came to genealogy research he must have been desperate to find an answer in too short a period of time, and grasped data here and there, and tried to turn it into a believable pedigree. He probably never realized how tangled up his work turned out to be.

TRADITION ?

"Three brothers came to America, one went South, another North, and the other West."

This is how many family histories begin. There is nothing like traditions!!! My aunt or my grandmother said so, and so it must be! To many people documentation means nothing if it contradicts what grandmother or dear aunty said. Experience has taught us that some times traditions begun as an answer to end all questions. In other cases the name of one ancestor was confused with another by the same first name, paternal lines were mistaken for maternal, and some details confused with others. This happened with my European traditions, that were untangled with documentation found in birth records that contained the names of many generations in each document, marriage and death records complemented the birth's. It is next to impossible for anyone to remember the exact names and details of events heard from grandmother as a child, when these are later passed on to one's grandchildren.

Claims have been made by different people that the first Westmorelands came to America in 1720, others in 1730, others in 1740 and others in 1750. They all were wrong! York County, Va., was reported to have the earliest Westmoreland records available. The information was not correct. The York County, Virginia, index of Court Minutes has names such as Westerlind, page 50, that in the document itself turns out to be Martin Westerburg, that on page 66 is spelled as Martin Westerlin, on page 327 is Martin Westerlink and on page 350 there was Elias Wismore. The microfilm is very difficult to read, but books with extracts of these records also have the name spelled as Westerlink and Wismore, a far cry from Westmoreland.

FACTS

1652 - Our grateful appreciation goes to Mrs. Lillian Morgan of Atlanta, Georgia, a descendant of Ceborn Lenoir Westmoreland, who sent us a clipping from a Georgia's newspaper with the mention of a..."James Westmoreland, noted in Boston, Mass., in 1652." It took a few months of research before we found, quote...

"Awgoston Lindon and James Westmorland admitted inhabitants," 30 August 1652

The information from Court Records was found in History and Antiquities of Boston by Samuel G. Drake, page 331 (R974.46). We have searched books with records of births, marriages, deaths, etc., and index on microfilms of probates and deeds, but found nothing else on Westmorelands. Someone, or even us at a later date, might find more data. Was this James the ancestor of the Virginia Westmorelands? There was a James born 28 September 1730 to Joseph and Sybilla Westmoreland, as recorded in the Bristol Parish Register of Virginia, but this does not prove anything. Let us keep loose ends as loose ends, and hope to eventually be able to connect them, if the documentation should be found in the future.

1706 - The next record was that of the already mentioned Richard Westmoreland. "Upon the copy of an order of King William County Court bearing date of the 27th day of May Anno Dom. 1706 (made upon an attachment obtained by John Davis against the estate of Richard Westmorland) is endorsed as foll."..."have valued and appraised the same as was brought before us by John Davis in manner and form following:

(figures faded and hard to read)

1 cubic (?) of strip of tobacco	0.50 -0
1 parcell of tobacco hanging	0.30 0
a parcell of feathers	0.00 5
1 Indian pot & 2 old pales	0.02 0
3 ells of brown linnen	0.02 0
1 old striff petticoat	0.05 0
2 old barrells	0.02 0
1 old Indian pan and a parcell of old spoons	0.00 5
20 yds (or quarts?) of stuff	<u>0.10 0</u>
	1.08 (?) or 4.08 (?) "

(Book VI, page 364, microfilm # 1, frame 301 Virginia State Archives).

As anyone can see, there was absolutely nothing among the effects of Richard Westmoreland that even suggest any connection with the powerful and famous Neville family of England. The word

"deceased" did not appear after Richard Westmoreland's name, as it was usually done in all of the documents that we have searched when the estate being appraised was that of a deceased person. In Richard's case it was made clear that the appraisal was done because of an attachment obtained by John Davis and that it was John Davis that showed the items to the appraisers. I checked the other estates for the word "deceased" in order to understand the procedure that was followed in that county at that time, but I failed to take note in my papers and now I cannot remember. This microfilm has to be rechecked in order to establish if Richard was dead or alive at the time of the attachment.

The office of the County Clerk of King William County, Virginia, was burned in 1885 and only a few documents were saved, some of which are just part of a page.

No proven connection was found between this Richard and the other Westmorelands later found in Prince George County, Virginia, where some of the records were also destroyed.

1715 - In that part of Prince George County, Virginia, later to become Dinwiddie County, a survey for 49 acres of land on both sides of Sapponnee was made on 19 October 1715 for Richard Westmoreland. (Virginia State Archives, reel #2, Deeds and Wills 1713-1728 Pt. 3, page 752).

1719 - Recently on Virginia State Archives reel # 7, Orders and Return of Executions 1714-1720, page 268, we found that at the July 14, 1719 Court, quote...:

..."The action brought by David Crawley against Richard Westmoreland, the plaintiff failing to prosecute, is dismissed."

Richard evidently forgot to pay a bill due to David Crawley who must have been a merchant, if we consider that he was in Court at almost every session prosecuting those who owed him money. This document proves that Richard Westmoreland was in Prince George County, Va., at that particular time and nothing else. (Genealogy research keeps me so busy that I forget everything else. When our utilities will be cut off we'll know why and will remember David Crawley).

1722 - "Ann, daughter of Richard and Ann Westmoreland, born 2 April 1722," was recorded in the Bristol Parish Register.

These three documents, 1715, 1719 and 1722, are all that was found on the Richard Westmoreland of Prince George County, Virginia. The close paced dates do not leave much room for the assumption that there were two Richards: father and son. It doesn't take a lot of genealogical experience to see that there was only one Richard who got the land, was sued and had a daughter born to him all in the space of seven years. Or can we assume that there were three of them?

1724 - Thomas Westmoreland's first record found was for a 100 acres of land, survey made 6 November 1724, on both sides of Licking Place on Nottoway, above Morgan McKenny. Prince George County, Va., microfilm reel # 2 pt. 3c page 815. This same land was granted to him on 28 September 1728, and was recorded in Land Grants Book 14, page 16, on 28 September

1730. This makes 100 acres and not 300!

Some have claimed that Thomas Westmoreland married:

- 1st - Mary
- 2nd - Margaret
- 3rd - Edith Nippier on Oct. 6, 1753

Ann, daughter of Thomas and Mary, was born 12 April 1726 and baptized 6 June 1726. Mathew, son of Thomas and Margaret, was born 18 March 1727 eleven months after Ann's birth. This seems to indicate that there were two Thomas at the same time, one married to Mary and the other married to Margaret. The Thomas-Edith Nippier's marriage occurred 27 (twentyseven) years after the birth of Ann in 1726, a clear indication of the possibility of three Thomas, not just one!

The birth of Susannah and Abigall to Joseph and Isabella Westmoreland, and the birth of James to Joseph and Sybilla Westmoreland, are little further spaced in time that a second marriage for Joseph could have been possible. However too many assumptions that turned out to be wrong have been made. The Bristol Parish Register was time worn and darkened in many places. The name Westmoreland can be read in several places but no data can be extracted. There were too many Westmorelands around, just a few years later, that stand to prove that some early ones were lost when most of Dinwiddie and some of Prince George Counties records were destroyed.

In this country we struggle with bits and pieces of information that have to be put together to form a record, and after seventy years we are still doing research. Last year in two weeks time, at three different locations, I copied 400 years of births, marriages and deaths of my main lines in Europe. We found two men by the same first and last name, living at the same time, whose wives had the same first and same last name. Strange as it was, both wives's mothers had the same first name (last name not given), both wives's fathers had the same first and last name; and the men's mothers, grandfathers and great-grandfathers also had matching (same) first and last names. When we first examined the birth records of the two men's children we thought that there was only one man who had children born to him about one year apart. It was only when, from other records, we filled in the names of the men's grandmothers and great-grandmothers, and the wives mother's last name, that we realized that there was a very unusual combination of same first and last names repeated ad infinitum. The relationship between these two men was that their great-great-great-grandfather was the same person. This case was probably unique, but we found another pretty much the same. This should explain why we cannot accept every Joseph, Thomas, John, Robert, Jesse as being the same and only Joseph, Thomas, John, Robert and Jesse.

ISHAM WESTMORELAND

- 1763 - On July 5, 1763 Isham Westmoreland, with John Westmoreland and Samuel Croft, witnessed the indenture of Lovede Vaughan to James Love Jr. (Brunswick Co., Va., Deed Book 7, page 327);
- 1764 - On July 9, 1764 Isham Westmoreland, with Joseph Westmoreland, witnessed the indenture of John Tilman of Brunswick Co., Va., to Peter Williams of Dinwiddie Co., Va., (Deed Book 7, page 496);
- 1765 - Isham Westmoreland vs. Samuel Croft, dismissed. (Order Book 9, page 202);
- 1769 - July 14, 1769 Land grant of 400 acres to Isham Westmoreland in Halifax County, Va., on the south side of Banister River adjoining Harley, Gent. and Tin's land (Book 38, page 854).
- 1772 - On April 16, 1772 the property in Halifax County was sold. It was reported that this Isham was from Dinwiddie County, Virginia.

No clue was found yet as to Isham relationship to John and Joseph Westmoreland. In the Brunswick County documents we noticed that Isham was the only one who could sign his name. We have yet to examine the Halifax County's documents.

In Some Georgia County Records (R975.8 L962) we found an Isham Westmoreland who bought land in Warren County, Georgia, 21 November 1789 (Deed Book A, page 194), and that an Isham Westmoreland's estate was probated in Hancock County, Georgia, Elizabeth Westmoreland admnx., bond for \$150.00 dated 30 November 1803. Land was also granted to the widow Elizabeth Westmoreland and the orphans of Isham Westmoreland in Hancock County, Georgia, in 1806 (929.3758 Hou). Land Lottery 1805 (929.3758 WOO) reported land given to Robert Westmoreland and Susannah Westmoreland in Hancock County, Georgia.

Mrs. Ettie Tidwell McCall in her book Roster of Revolutionary Soldiers In Georgia (975.8 Mc 1245) claimed an Isham Westmoreland as a son of Joseph Westmoreland and Martha Shores. In vol. 1 this Isham would have married Elizabeth Shorey, and in volume 2 he would have married Elizabeth Harvey. A large amount of original documentation has still to be searched in order to determine how many Ishams there were. Mrs. McCall was incorrect on quite a few points in her books, and research of the early Virginia records, for those documents that have been missed in the past, may help to clear up quite a few relationships.

JOSEPH WESTMORELAND

The Georgia descendants of Joseph Westmoreland and Martha Shores are found in Mrs. Ettie Tidwell McCall's book McCall-Tidwell And Allied Families (R929.2 M122).

Joseph Westmoreland who married Martha Shores was claimed to have been the one who served in the 2nd Virginia Regiment during the Revolutionary War.

Mrs. McCall claimed that "William Westmoreland is the first authentic ancestor of this family..." We have found no traces of an early William Westmoreland in Virginia who would have been old enough to be Joseph's father.

Joseph Westmoreland and Martha Shores were the parents of Robert Westmoreland whose sons, Dr. Willis Foreman Westmoreland (1826-1890) and Dr. John Gray Westmoreland (1816-1887) established the Atlanta Medical and Surgical Journal. Dr. John Gray Westmoreland was the Founder and Organizer of the Atlanta Medical College.

Joseph Westmoreland and Martha Shores were also the parents of Reuben Westmoreland who married 2nd Keziah Simmons and were the parents of Dr. William Westmoreland who married Amy Bridges. We found Dr. William Westmoreland in the 1850 census of Coweta County, Georgia,

page 298, Family -205

Wm. W. Westmoreland	44 M	physician	born in Georgia
Amy	40 F		"
Wm.	17 M	student	"
Reuben	16 M	"	"
E. J.	13 F		"
Mary	11 F		"
Laurence	5 M		"
Robert	3 M		"
Maria	1 F		"

Dr. William Westmoreland and Amy Bridges were married 3 March 1831 in Coweta County, Georgia.

In 1860 Dr. William Westmoreland was found in Jackson County, Baron Township, Velvet Ridge P. O., Arkansas:

page 639, Family -1353

W. Westmoreland	55 M	Physician	born in Georgia
Ammy	41 F		"
Wyly	27 M	Farmer	"
Reuben	24 M	Physician	"

Mary	18 F	"
Payton	14 M	"
Robert	13 M	"
Maria	11 F	"
James	8 M	"

Dr. Harrison Westmoreland, 36 born in Georgia, was in the 1850 census of Atlanta, Georgia, with Mary, 35 and Keziah, 67. This part of De Kalb County became Fulton in 1853, where Dr. Harrison Westmoreland was listed in the 1860 census with his wife Mary Ann. He also was a son of Reuben and Keziah Simmons Westmoreland. Reuben was born 1770-1780 and in 1830 was in the census of Pike County, Ga., and in 1840 in Coweta County where he left a will in 1845. Some have claimed that Reuben was not a son of Joseph Westmoreland: we have no proof either way, except that there were others named Reueben.

Robert Westmoreland married Anne Louisa Foreman 18 January 1810. His parents were Joseph and Martha Shores Westmoreland. Robert was in the 1830 census of Fayette County, Georgia, and in 1850 he was listed on page 38, family -568:

Robert Westmoreland	67 M	Farmer	born NC	(Ca.1783)
Anne	62 F		born SC	
Willis F.	24 M	Farmer	born Georgia	
Augustus M.	20 M	M. D.	born Georgia	

There seems to have been a mix-up by the census taker as to who was the M.D., unless Augustus M. Westmoreland also became a physician. In the 1860 census of Fulton Co., Ga., Atlanta City, Ward 1, page 4/701, family -20, was Dr. Willis F. Westmoreland:

W. F. Westmoreland	33 M	Professor of Surgery	born in Georgia
M. "	19 F		born in Georgia

Dr. John Gray Westmoreland was not found in the 1850 census, or did we miss him? Or could he have been the Dr. Robert J. Westmoreland, 38, born in Georgia, and found in Macon County, 740th District (Oglethorpe) in hotel. Hotel keeper could have made error as to name and exact age (page 160 -638). Can anyone help?

In 1860 Dr. John Gray Westmoreland was in Atlanta City, Ward 4, Fulton county, Georgia, in Hotel (page 796 -678 - 718):

J. G. Westmoreland	46 M	M. D.	born S C.
Dora	14 F		born Georgia
Robert	11 M		"

The birthplace given as South Carolina was evidently an error as Dr. John Gray Westmoreland was a son of Robert Westmoreland and Anne Louisa Foreman.

The census records show that both William Westmoreland and Willis F. Westmoreland, physicians, were born in Georgia. Their biography is found in books readily accessible. It is clear that these two medical men were not descendants of the South Carolina branch of Westmorelands. They were cousins, not brothers.

Joseph Westmoreland on August 6, 1778 received a certificate of Preemption for 1,000 acres of land claimed by heirs of Robert Farmer, Mississippi Territory, West margins of Tombigee. Commissioner certificate was recorded 22 August 1805 (8 Oct. 1805) Vol. 1, page 197. (Patents could not be issued on Miss. Territory Preemption Certificates until a judicial decision against conflicting British claims was obtained). Joseph Westmoreland received a grant of 190 acres on Tolla Creek, Miss. Territory 29 March 1804 (Patent order of survey 3 March 1803, recorded Vol. 1, page 345. Reg. Letter E, page 5). These documents seem to refer to Joseph Westmoreland Senior and Junior and should be examined with all of the documentation relating to this family. Reuben and Joseph Westmoreland were involved with land survey south of Tennessee's and east of Pearl River in 1803-1804.

A Joseph Westmoreland was mentioned in Tennessee Cousins, quote, "The Courts of Warren County were held at the home of Joseph Westmoreland on Barren Fork until 1810..." Could this have been the son of Joseph and Martha Shores or do we have another Joseph?

JOHN WESTMORELAND

Brunswick County, Virginia:

- 1747 - The first John Westmoreland record found this far was in Brunswick County, Virginia. "2 April 1747 John Westmoreland vs. James Cook - trespass suit, dismissed." Order Book 3, page 159.
- 1759 - September Court - "On motion of John Westmoreland it is ordered that he be exempt from paying the County and Public Levies." Order Book 7, page 401.
- 1761 - September 9, 1761 Indenture: Richard Vaughan the younger sold 63 3/4 acres of land (part of a larger parcel inherited from his grandfather Richard Vaughan Senior, Richard the younger was a son of Abraham (deceased) and Loveday Vaughan) to John Westmoreland of the County of Brunswick, Parish of St. Andrews (Deed Book 7, page 16). Witnesses Thomas Butler and Inlades (?) Young.
- 1762 - 11 October 1762 John Westmoreland, his mark, witness to indenture of Richard Vaughan Jr., to Drury Stith (Deed Book 7, page 188).
- 1763 - 25 July 1763 John Westmoreland, his mark, witness to indenture of Loveday Vaughan to James Love Jr. Other witnesses: Samuel Croft, his mark, and Isham Westmoreland, his signature. (Deed Book 7, page 327-328).
- 1763 - 1 September 1763 John Westmoreland indenture for 62 1/2 acres, part of the land bought from Richard Vaughan, to James Love Jr. Witnesses: John Ingram, Isham Westmoreland and Robert Lucy (Deed Book 7, Page 382). September 26, 1763 John Westmoreland and wife Martha acknowledged the indenture in Court (Deed Book 7, page 383).
- 1768 - John Westmoreland and wife indenture to Richard Elliott (Deed Book 9, page 127). We have yet to examine Deed Book 9.

Mecklenburg County, Virginia:

- 1774 - Land grant to John Westmoreland for 380 acres on the waters of Buffalo, adjoining Taylor, Wall, Griffin. Land Grants Book 42, page 610. We have not examined all of the records of Mecklenburg County yet.

Was the John Westmoreland of Mecklenburg County the same one found earlier in Brunswick County? Or do we have two or more of them ?

In Mecklenburg County, Virginia, besides the Jesse Westmoreland and Martha Westmoreland already

mentioned, there were:

1810 - Tax list:	Joseph Westmoreland and his son William	2 tithables
	John Westmoreland	1 "

1820 - Census:	John Westmoreland	age 26-45 and family
	Robert	" " 26-45 " "
	William	" " 26-45 " "
	Martha	" " over 45 with 3 females

Were these Westmorelands newcomers to Mecklenburg county, or were they descendants of earlier Mecklenburg County Westmorelands?

The estate of Martha Westmoreland was appraised in 1821. Book 9, page 216. Was this Martha the wife of the John Westmoreland of Brunswick County or do we have another Martha? A Martha from Mecklenburg County was claimed by Mrs. Ettie Tidwell McCall as the Martha Shores who married Joseph Westmoreland. Martha Shores Westmoreland died in 1838 in Fayette County, Georgia, at the home of her son Reuben.

There was a Martha giving consent to the marriage of Rebecca Westmoreland to Edward Puckett 5 December 1799 in Brunswick County, Virginia, Robert Westmoreland witness.

We cannot put every Martha into the same bucket and claim that there was only one Martha instead than the several that seem to have existed. We have not checked all of the Virginia records yet, but those who have certainly have made a big cauldron of all of the early Westmorelands!

On the basis that a John Westmoreland in 1761 bought land from Richard Vaughan in Brunswick county, Virginia, someone came up with the idea that John's wife Martha was Martha Vaughan, possibly a daughter of Richard Vaughan Sr. Richard Vaughan Sr.'s will was probated the 1 of June 1749 (dated 14 January 1748). Witnesses Hen. Hembry Jr, Daniel Wall and John Wall. Hill Book 2, page 165. Richard Vaughan Senior in his will mentioned a daughter Martha married to a.....WALL. Therefore John Westmoreland's wife Martha was not a daughter of Richard Vaughan Senior. And we have yet to find proof that John's wife was a Vaughan, and proof was not produced by the one who made such claim.

Abraham Vaughan (son of Richard Vaughan Sr.) died just before his father and left his widow Loveday Vaughan and a daughter Martha among other children. They all seemed to have been minors. As to the John Westmoreland of Brunswick County was attached a fabricated birthdate of 1690, then Martha, daughter of Abraham Vaughan could not be the fabricated wife of John as she would have then married a man as old as her grandfather. Would this make any sense at all? Ladies, ladies, please, no more embroidered samplers with unproven ancestry lines!

Or was the Westmoreland connection to the Vaughans because Loveday, the widow of Abraham Vaughan, might have been a Westmoreland? To use the argument that later in South Carolina the

Westmoreland married into the Vaughan in order to prove that a John Westmoreland in earlier Brunswick County, Virginia, married a Martha Vaughan, just does not hold water. The South Carolina Westmoreland's marriage was to a Vaughan from Lunenburg County, Virginia. No proof was produced that Martha Westmoreland was a Vaughan. The Vaughans were as thick as the "Smiths" in Virginia and everywhere else. Does anyone have proven documentation that the Martha who was married to the John Westmoreland who lived in Brunswick County, Virginia, was Martha Vaughan? We would appreciate the information very much.

ANOTHER JOHN

From Virginia to South Carolina

Because there were records of a John Westmoreland in Brunswick County, Virginia, it was assumed that this John was the same one who bought 190 acres of land from Thomas Lenoir in Edgecombe County, North Carolina, 16 July 1763 (Deed Book C, pages 97-98). This deed stated that John Westmoreland, planter, was a resident of Edgecombe County, North Carolina, and was acknowledged in Court 5 October 1763. John sold the whole 190 acres of land to Elias Fort on December 5, 1763 (Deed Book C, page 168).

The John Westmoreland of Brunswick County, Virginia, during this period of time was so involved in this county transactions that he did not qualify at all as a resident of Edgecombe County, North Carolina.

Thomas Felix Hickerson who wrote the books Happy Valley and Echoes Of Happy Valley (R975.6 H628) was the first to name John Westmoreland as the husband of Ann (Nancy) Lenoir, daughter of Thomas Lenoir and Mourning Crawley. Ann Lenoir was born 28 June 1731, so it is safe to assume that John Westmoreland was probably born around 1730. To date no record of land ownership by the Westmoreland in Brunswick Co., Va., before 1761 was found. This would indicate that John was a native of Prince George County, later Dinwiddie County, Virginia. No documentation was found yet to prove this John connection to the early Westmorelands of Virginia, therefore for the time being he stands alone. John Westmoreland's marriage to Ann (Nancy) Lenoir is documented by the Bible of Thomas Lenoir Sr., Ann's father.

Tennessee Records, Bible Records And Marriage Bonds, compiled by Janette T. Acklen (929.3768 ACK) was published in 1974 and mentions the Lenoir Family Bible in possession (no date given) of Mrs. Annie Lenoir Cassety of Beulah, Miss., information sent to the author by Lutie C. Jones, Campbell Chapter, D. A. R., Nashville, Tennessee. But it does not quote any data from this Bible, it goes on, instead, quoting a list of names "found in a Book of Forms at Fort Defiance" in the handwriting of Gen. William Lenoir; this list evidently was not from the Bible of Thomas Lenoir Sr.

In 1974 Memory Aldridge Lester published, in Old Southern Bible Records (R975.L567), the data from Thomas Lenoir Sr.'s Bible that was reported to be owned, in 1930, by Mrs. Annie Lenoir Cassety, Beulah, Mississippi. Only the birthdates of Thomas Lenoir Sr.'s wife and children were entered in the Bible, and not his own. It seems that Thomas Lenoir Sr. had entered the data in his Bible as a reminder of his wife and children's birthdays. The birth dates of sons Robert and John differ with those found in the Fort Defiance's list.

The only marriage recorded was that of the oldest child, no date of marriage given:

"Ann b. 28 June 1731, m. John Westmoreland"

Mrs. Lester also quoted the data taken from a fly leaf of the Bible of William Lenoir of Wilkes Co., N.C.,:

"Thomas Lenoir Sr. who m. Mourning Crawley left a will in Edgecombe Co., N. C., which was probated at the July Court 1765. Book A, page 147. The will shows the daughters married names: Anne Westmoreland, Mary Perry, Leah Whitaker and Betty Lattimore. Thomas Lenoir Sr. moved from Brunswick Co., Va., to Edgecombe Co., N. C."

The record from the Bible of Thomas Lenoir Jr., which contained some data that was not available to Prof. Thomas Felix Hickerson when he wrote Happy Valley, was also published by Mrs. Lester. Did Prof. Hickerson have the data from Thomas Lenoir Sr. or did he guess that Ann married John Westmoreland because of the land deed and the will?

The fact that Memory Aldridge Lester also published the data from the fly leaf of William Lenoir's Bible with the married names of the other daughters of Thomas Lenoir Sr., is indication that the name of "John" Westmoreland was not entered in Thomas Lenoir Sr.'s Bible by someone else at a later date, but by Thomas Lenoir Sr. himself when the event occurred. Someone suggested that maybe the name of John was entered after Happy Valley was published. If this could have been the case, then why not the names of the other girls husbands? Let's not forget that the data in Thomas Lenoir Sr.'s Bible was known in 1930, long before Happy Valley, but the information was not known by John Westmoreland's descendants. We tried to find the present day whereabouts of this Bible but have had no success, yet. The South Carolina documentation that we found also confirm the Bible's data, and that is, that

Ann (Nancy, Nanny) Lenoir married JOHN Westmoreland.

We think that John and Ann Westmoreland followed Ann's father when he moved to Edgecombe County, North Carolina, in 1759, and that they either rented property or lived with the Lenoirs. Mention was made in Ann's letter to her brother William, in 1823, about the last time that she had seen him, when he visited her on Trent River, below New Bern. We checked indexes of Craven and Jones Counties in North Carolina, but found no Westmorelands listed: Ann was probably visiting her sister Leah who in 1765 m. 2nd John Wall Norwood, as we found many Norwoods in Craven County. This visit occurred after the Revolutionary War as William was reported in the 96th District.

Ann's brother, Thomas Lenoir Jr., was in South Carolina very early. There he obtained, with his wife, 100 acres on Northside of Wateree and 100 acres on Cedar Creek Northeast side of Broad in 1761. South Carolina Baptists (929.3757 TOW).

John and Ann must have followed Thomas Lenoir Jr. to South Carolina. On page 285 of the 1880 census of Greenville County, South Carolina, John Latimer Westmoreland, grandson of John and Ann, stated that his father, who was John Westmoreland Jr., was born in South Carolina and his mother (Rachel Ford) in Maryland. John Latimer Westmoreland was 72 years old in 1880.

We found a petition dated 1770 in Anson County, North Carolina, signed by a John Westmoreland. No record of any Westmoreland living in that county at that time. If our John was the one who signed it,

he must have done so on his way to or from South Carolina while on a visit to the Lenoirs.

On 1st October 1771, John Westmoreland obtained a precept for 200 acres of land North of Enoree River in Craven County (now Spartanburg County), South Carolina. The property was surveyed 28 October 1771 by James Wofford, District Surveyor. (Colonial Plats vol. 21, Page 398).

Please, be patient with us. We have revised the following many times in order to coordinate the events and find a reasonable answer to the many problems that needed a solution. All of the South Carolina report has to be read in order to understand why we make some statements and come to conclusions that are new to many descendants. It is on the basis of the documentation that we found that we make our analysis, and thereby we make statements, and explain the why further on where the documentation is fully analyzed in a more fitting way. This is done in order not to wander too far with long explanations from the subject being treated. As the problem was very complicated, we found no better way of trying to understand how it all happened.

As DELIVERY of the instrument and possession of the property, and not the recording, prove ownership of a property, in those cases where the document was DELIVERED to someone else than the grantee (buyer), the name of the person taking delivery of the deed was entered in the document when this was proved in Court. The name of the person taking delivery of the deed and NOT THAT OF THE GRANTEE (buyer) was also entered in the index of the book where the document was recorded. Surveyors, too, when delivering the plat with the land description to someone else than the owner of the property, recorded on the document itself the name of the person taking DELIVERY.

We found deeds that were recorded as many as 40 years after the death of the grantee, and others that were never recorded. Documents for grants that were obtained 20 or more years after the arrival in the Colonies, for headrights of people transported, which later dates were used by modern 20th century researchers as the precise date of arrival, and from these a fictitious birth date was created for the ancestors. As we already said, the recording of the document is not required in order to prove ownership. But in South Carolina, under an Act of 20 August 1731, recording of Memorials (or abstracts of Title to land held) became mandatory in order to make sure that all taxes due were paid. Many did not comply with this Act for many years.

The plat and land description of October 28, 1771, for John Westmoreland, was certified and signed by James Wofford, District Surveyor. A note on the bottom, in the same handwriting, stated "Ord. bo. 10th Feby. 1775 for Robt. Westmoreland." This means that the document was certified again on February 10, 1775, a more recent date probably being required in order to obtain a grant. It was not ORDERED for Robert Westmoreland, as it was assumed, but entered, that is, RECORDED in "ORDER BOOK," (Ord. bo.), under the date of February 10, 1775. Because of this Robert Westmoreland's name became of "record." This seems to be an error made by James Wofford, the District Surveyor, who entered the name "Robert" instead of "John." We have found several errors of this type in other documents and we, too, make such errors from time to time.

Did John Westmoreland send his oldest son, Robert, to the Surveyor with a request to draw up the grant and provide to the recording of the documents? In this case the documents would have been DELIVERED to Robert, and his name entered of record and later used, by an oversight of the surveyor,

in drawing up the grant. Or did both John and Robert go to the surveyor together and thereby the name of the son confused for that of the father, the son being younger and probably more knowledgeable and doing most of the talking? Sometimes we commit this error and unconsciously write someone else's name instead of the right one.

The recording in Memorials vol. 2, page 317, states, quote "A Memorial exhibited by Robert Westmoreland to be recorded in the Auditor General's Office..." (South Carolina's Deputy to the King's Surveyor and Auditor General of Plantation Revenues), and also, quote, "In witness thereof he hath hereunto set his hand this 28th of August 1775 James Wofford, D. S."

James Wofford, District Surveyor, was the required witness for the recording as other surveyors were for other recordings in the same books. Robert and John Westmoreland very likely did not go to the Auditor General's Office for this recording; the documents were "exhibited" by the surveyor, who provided for the drawing up of the grant, the recording, etc., as a service to the Westmorelands and others, as he was also the required witness. As the name of the memorialist had to be recorded, and the form was "A Memorial exhibited by," followed by the name of the memorialist, Robert's name would have been taken from the documents presented by James Wofford, who witnessed the recording. Robert didn't have to be there. The error of "Robt." instead than "John" must have been made in the "ORDER BOOK" under the certification date of February 10, 1775, and, or, when it was entered as a note on the bottom of John's plat and survey of 1771. Or was it because of the importance of the "DELIVERY" that Robert's name was entered, and from there on carried to the Royal Grant of April 13, 1775 (vol. 36, page 58), to the Memorial (tax assessment) and to the recording? The Order Book, if found, might clarify this matter.

Did John die before February 10, 1775 and Robert, the oldest son and the only one to be of age, took over the property? Very unlikely, as this would have been unfair to his brothers and sisters. And if there was a probate it would have required quite a number of documents, especially with minor children involved. No document was found. Robert's ownership of the property was never recognized nor acknowledged in the many documents that followed!!!

During the Revolution, in 1776, Robert Westmoreland was one of the prisoners taken to Charleston. Those who claimed descent from this Robert and entered him in the D. A. R. as a Revolutionary Soldier, better recheck documentation and history!

On February 17, 1787 Edward Arnold Jr. had 329 acres of land surveyed. This property was to become known as "Arnold's Mill" and was mentioned by John Westmoreland in his 1819 letter to his uncle William Lenoir. The same James Wofford, D. S., that made John Westmoreland's survey in 1771 was the surveyor for Edward Arnold Jr. The handwriting and signature bears this out (Plats of 96th, Book D, page 115). Edward Arnold Jr.'s property was described by James Wofford as...

"BORDERED ON THE N.W. BY JOHN WESTMORELAND'S LAND"

and "JOHN WESTMORELAND'S LAND" was also written on the N.W. side of the plat. It was February 17, 1787 and the document did not say "Robert Westmoreland's land," "Widow of," or "Orphans of," or "Westmoreland's land," but it stated

"JOHN WESTMORELAND'S LAND"

as if John was alive and well that very day of February 17, 1787. This was the John of the 1771 precept and survey, not to be confused with his son John Jr., who in 1787 was still a minor. John Jr. would have been known as "orphan of John Westmoreland," or his guardian's name would also have been recorded until John had reached the legal age of 21. Then there were his brothers and sisters, and no document was found of John Jr. as having owned the land of the 1771 survey.

This is not conclusive proof that John Westmoreland Senior was still alive in 1787, but our experience with the language used in land descriptions seem to indicate that this might very well have been the case. The fact that the very same James Wofford, District Surveyor, named John Westmoreland as the owner of the land next to Edward Arnold Jr.'s is a clear indication that an error was made in 1775, and that Robert Westmoreland never owned the property, unless Robert had died and the property reverted back to John. No document to this effect was found. And what about the other children?

The above are the most reasonable conclusions that could be made about the John-Robert land grant problem, unless and until other documents, yet to be found, should prove otherwise.

Someone suggested that the Westmorelands lost the property of the original 1771 survey, and that this property did not pass on in the family, and that we would not find anything to prove otherwise!?!?! Have we got surprises?!?

In 1803 Thomas Westmoreland Senior, son of John Westmoreland and Ann Lenoir, was recognized as the owner of all of the 200 acres of land of the original 1771 survey and 1775 grant. This fact is proven by two land surveys made by the same James Wofford, D. S. John Tate's survey for 972 acres.....Sept. 1803, recorded 5 November 1803 (Spartanburg Co., Plat Book A, page 80), stated on both plat and land description "WESTMORELAND'S LAND" on the S-E and S-W sides, and John Priest's plat and land description 20 September 1803, recorded 16 November 1803 stated..."THOMAS WESTMORELAND' S LAND" on the S-E side (Spartanburg County Plat Book A, page 86). Other instruments proving Thomas Westmoreland's ownership of the 1771 land survey and 1775 grant were:

1 - John Tate's deed dated 14 October 1809 by which he sold part of his property to Samuel Jones, quote, "beginning at a pine marked standing on Thomas Westmoreland's land running thence S.E. to a stake and thence S 25 W...." Witnesses: John Kemp and Thomas Westmoreland (his mark), (Deed Book N, page 322). Thomas Westmoreland by his oath proved this deed in Court on June 28, 1813.

2 - Newsum Cooper's deed to Isaac Hamby, 31 October 1807, also mentioned the border on Thomas Westmoreland's land, (Deed Book L, page 268). Shortly thereafter Isaac Hamby sold this property to Thomas Westmoreland.

3 - John Priest's deed to George Thornton, 8 March 1809, mentioned a "stake with Thomas Westmoreland..." Witnesses Elijah Cornet and Elijah Dover (Deed Book N, page 322).

No instrument was found on how Thomas Westmoreland acquired title to the property of the original 1771 John Westmoreland's precept and survey, but we are not through researching the South Carolina records.

On October 29, 1807 Edward Arnold sold the property of the 1787 survey and other that he owned south of the Enoree River to John Cantrell who was married to Mary, a daughter of John Westmoreland and Ann Lenoir. In Edward Arnold's deed the property was described as...

"BEGINNING AT A PERSIMON OLD CORNER OF JOHN WESTMORELAND"

Witnesses were William Arnold, James Wofford and Thomas Grant (Deed Book M, page 51). By 1807 it had become the "old corner of John Westmoreland" even though Thomas owned the Property and was living on it.

On October 5, 1824 John Cantrell sold the property..."where John Cantrell now lives..." the description read....

"BEGINNING AT A PERSIMON OLD CORNER OF JOHN WESTMORELAND"

This deed was witnessed by Joshua Gilbert and Moses Hughes, was proved in Laurens District Court on January 10, 1825 by the oath of Joshua Gilbert. Mary Cantrell, wife of John, on January 5, 1825 relinquished her right of dower in Laurens District Court. Recorded in Spartanburg County Deed Book T, page 35.

We gratefully acknowledge Capt. Edgar D. Byler III for his letter to all Westmorelands of May 2, 1978 which clarified Mary Cantrell's relationship to the Westmorelands.

John Cantrell who was related to the Westmorelands by marriage did not say "Robert Westmoreland's old corner," or "Thomas Westmoreland's new corner," but recognized the

OLD OWNER

Why wasn't Robert Westmoreland's name mentioned in these documents? It is evident that Robert actually didn't own the property and, or, that his ownership was short lived and did not make any impact on the property, his relatives and his neighbors. In a few words Robert Westmoreland was not recognized by the surveyor in three plats, thereby three separate documents, by his neighbor Edward Arnold, Mary Westmoreland Cantrell (probably a sister), John Cantrell, and by the witnesses as a past owner of the property at all. They signed the documents, swore to their content in a Court of Law, and it was

JOHN !	JOHN !	JOHN !
1771-1737	1 8 0 7	1 8 2 4

There was Thomas Lenoir Senior's Bible. Ann Nancy's father was there when she married and he

surely knew the name of the man that she was married to and entered it in his own Bible, quote...

"ANN LENOIR b. 28 June 1731 m. JOHN WESTMORELAND"

Thomas Lenoir Sr. also sold 190 acres of land to John Westmoreland in Edgecombe County, N. C., then there were: the land surveyor, James Wofford, Edward Arnold, John and Mary Cantrell, and the witnesses that....

WERE THERE, BACK THEN IN THE 1700's and early 1800's!

It seems evident that the name of Robert Westmoreland in the Royal Grant of April 3, 1775 was found by Benjamin Perry Robertson who had the name "Robert Westmoreland" as an ancestor published in 1933 in The Compendium Of American Genealogy, from this and NO OTHER EVIDENCE the name of Robert Westmoreland was entered in family records as the husband of Ann Nancy Lenoir. Do we take the word of Benjamin Perry Robertson who began the Neville story and of other 20th century visionaries, or do we accept the word of the witnesses who lived at the same time as John Westmoreland Sr. and Ann Lenoir, and signed the documents that we recently found? Until documented otherwise, we cannot accept Robert Westmoreland as the husband of Ann Nancy Lenoir as we found no proof that he was.

The choice is yours and ours; we want only our true ancestors but do not intend to impose them on anyone who prefer to disown them.

The Westmoreland's Letters in the Lenoir Collection at the University of North Carolina identified some of the children of John Westmoreland and Ann Nancy Lenoir.

In his letter of January 13, 1819, John Westmoreland, from Greenville District, South Carolina, to his uncle William Lenoir, mentioned that his aged mother, quote

"lives with her two daughters, sometimes at one place and sometime at the other, within about five miles of my house. John House and his family is generally well whose companion was Cateny Westmoreland. Thomas Westmoreland S. is now living at the same old place where I was raised near Arnold's Mill, Spartanburg District, Enoree River. Lenoir Westmoreland moved from here aiming to move to West Florida..."

In her September 23, 1823 letter, written by Lewis Griffith for his great-grandmother Ann Nancy Westmoreland to her brother William Lenoir, she stated, quote...

"my youngest son William has moved to the Alabama...the remaining part of my children chiefly all...talk of moving..."

And in his letter of November 27, 1823, Thomas F. Jones mentioned to William Lenoir that Ann Nancy

Westmoreland lived with or near her two daughters and their husbands.

LENOIR [NOAH] WESTMORELAND (1760/70 – 18..?)

Lenoir [Noah, Lenoar, Lenore] Westmoreland had to wait for this geographical illiterate to find him in...West Florida! Being born and raised in Italy I have the disadvantage of not knowing much about American history and geography. When the need for this knowledge arises, to supplement genealogy research, I must go to the text books. That is how a map of early Florida that extended all the way to the Mississippi River came to my attention, and found Lenoir Westmoreland in St. Helena Parish, Louisiana, where in September 1810 he obtained a land grant. Dad searched for him in Florida, but never found anything.

Lenoir probably died between 1830, when he was on the census, and 1840 when his widow Elizabeth was the head of the family. Their children, according to Be It Known And Remembered (R976.3 L 8883 vol. 4), were said to have included:

"Jack, the oldest, some of whose descendants went to Texas,
Katie who married Jacob Dykes,
Sally who married a Jennings,
Lunsie who married J. Y. McNabb,
Phoebe who married a Cutrer,
Jesse born in Louisiana in 1821, married Nancy Cutrer 23 August 1849."

Jesse Westmoreland's Bible record with the births of several children was also published, but we were unable to make out which were his children and which his grandchildren. Other records will have to be searched. One of Jesse's daughters, Catherine Elizabeth Westmoreland born 20 April 1869 married Jimmie Lee (or Lea) of Amite County, Miss. Jimmie's sister Julia E. Lea, born 6 December 1863, married Sidney C. Lenoir, M. D., of Greenwood, Mississippi. Some marriages of Westmorelands took place in Amite County, Miss., around 1850, but we have not been able to identify from which family they were: we have had no time yet to study these records.

In the 1820 and 1830 census of Rapides Parish, La., there was a Jonah Westmoreland born 1780-1790, with one male and two females.

In 1840 in Livingston Parish, La., there was a William Westmoreland, 2 males 30-40; 1 female 15-20, 1 female 5-10 and 1 female under 5. In 1850 there were Sarah E. Westmoreland, 14, and Eliza I. Westmoreland, 17, with the family of Phillip Spiller. Both girls were born in Louisiana. Be It Known And Remembered mentioned that some of the family lived in Livingston Parish, evidently other children of Lenoir Westmoreland.

In the New Orleans 1840 census there was a C. S. Westmoreland born 1800-1810 with 1 female 15-20 and 1 female under 5.

In the 1830 census, 7th from Lenoir, there was a John Westmoreland 20-30 with 1 female 15-20. In 1840 John, 30-40, had 2 males 5-10; 1 male under 5; one female 15-20. In 1850 we found in the same

Parish of St. Helena:

page 201	345	345	John Westmoreland	45 M	Farmer	born S.C.
			Cynthia "	28 F		born La.
page 202	346	346	Wm. Westmoreland	17 M	Farmer	born La.
			George "	13 M		"
			Sarah "	7 F		"
			Rachael "	5 F		"
			James "	9 M		"
			Louisa "	8? 5? 1? F		"

Evidently two separate families. In the 1840 census there was a West Westmoreland 20-30, 2 males 5-10, 1 male under 5, 1 female 15-20 in St. Helena Parish, La..

In 1850 St. Helena Parish census on page 204, family 380, Jesse Westmoreland, 29 born in Louisiana was with Nancy 26 and Elizabeth 10.

In 1850 in Sabine Co., La., there was a W. Westmoreland, 61, born in Virginia, with the family of John Adams (page 114, family # 4580).

In the 1850 census of Morehouse Parish, La., there was the family of:

page 395	174	186	Joseph W. Westmoreland	33 M	Farmer	born in Georgia
			Martha A. E. "	20 F		South Carolina
			Rebecca "	1/12F		Louisiana
			Robert H. Ward	14 M		Alabama
			John How	32 M	crippled	Louisiana

It would seem evident that John and West Westmoreland found in St. Helena Parish were sons of Lenoir, but let's not jump to conclusions. Records have to be thoroughly searched. Census records before 1880 did not show the relationship to the head of the family; many that were not sons or daughters were entered as such in many family records.

John Tate Sr., of the 972 acres of land of the 1803 survey in Spartanburg County, South Carolina, was probably Lenoir's father-in-law. When on October 28, 1809 John Tate Sr. sold the last portion of his property, he stated in the deed, "it being the land whereon John Tate Sr. and Noah Westmoreland formerly lived..." (Deed Book O, page 142). This property was located on the N-E and N-W side of the original John Westmoreland 1771 survey.

According to the age given in different census Lenoir (Noah) Westmoreland was born between 1760 and 1770 and his wife between 1770 and 1780.

WILLIAM WESTMORELAND (1770/74 - 18..?)

William Westmoreland, youngest son of John Westmoreland and Ann Nancy Lenoir, according to census records was born between 1770-1774. It was said that his wife's name was Elizabeth. In Spartanburg County, South Carolina, we found a 6 July 1818 surveys plat of the property of Spencer Bobo, decs. This property was located South of Ferguson's Creek and on the N-E side had as a neighbor "William Westmoreland's land" (Deed Book Q, page 68). We found no deed recorded in Spartanburg County under the name of William Westmoreland. From census records we know that he was in Spartanburg County:

<u>1800</u> William Westmoreland	1 male 26-45;	1 female 26-45 and one female 16-26;
<u>1820</u> William Westmoreland	1 male over 45;	1 female 26-45
	1 male 10-16;	1 female 16-26
	1 male under 10;	1 female 10-16
		2 females under 10;

In Lauderdale County, Alabama:

<u>1830</u> William Westmoreland	1 male 50-60;	1 female 50-60
	1 male 15-20;	1 female 15-20
		1 female 5-10

In 1840 we found no one in Lauderdale County, unless the last name was misspelled in the index. In 1850 there was a Jesse Westmoreland, 35, born in South Carolina, with the family of George Summerhill. A William G. Westmoreland, 31, physician, born in South Carolina was in Greene County, Alabama, page 340, family 1521, with Mary A., 31 b. S.C., Clough W., 5 b. Ala., Wm. 4, b. Ala., and Roberta 2 f. b. in Alabama. Were these William's sons?

William Westmoreland lived for a while in Laurens County, South Carolina. A deed from James McCaulin was recorded 23 February 1821, witness John Westmoreland and John Cantrell (Deed Book K, page 318). William Westmoreland sold the same property on February 13, 1822, witnesses Lenoir Cantrell and John Massey (Deed Book L, page 50-60).

Lauderdale County, Alabama, records have to be searched.

ELIZABETH WESTMORELAND (b. Ca. 1765)

"Elizabeth Westmoreland 85," was listed in the 1850 census of Spartanburg County, South Carolina, with the family of John Turk. No other data was given about her. Yet she was made out to have been a spinster daughter of Ann Nancy Westmoreland. The 1819 Westmoreland letter at the University of North Carolina, Lenoir Collection, does not mention any unmarried daughter. Only two daughters and their husbands, not named, are mentioned.

This Elizabeth's age does not correspond to the age of Elizabeth widow of Lenoir, nor to the age given in census for Elizabeth wife of William. However her age could be incorrect in the 1850 census. There were no previous records of this Elizabeth in Spartanburg County. Other documents might bring to light who she really was.

The same source that gave Elizabeth as a spinster also had Mary and John Cantrell as having moved from Spartanburg County, S. C., in 1819, thereby leaving the impression that Mary Cantrell was not one of the "two married daughters." John Cantrell's deed of 1824 made it clear that he was selling the property ... "where John Cantrell now lives..." indicating he was still living in Spartanburg County.

SOUTH CAROLINA TRADITION

John Westmoreland, son of John Westmoreland and Ann Nancy Lenoir, settled in Greenville County, South Carolina. In 1816 he purchased 492 acres of land in Spartanburg County from Sheriff Laban Poole (Deed Book P, page 12). On January 4, 1821 he sold the property to his son Sterling Lenoir Westmoreland. This particular property was located further West than the 1771 John Westmoreland Sr. survey, and was North of Enoree, bounded North by D. Anderson, on the East by Zadock Ford Westmoreland, and on the South by Zadock Ford. The description is very long and complicated and I have had no time yet to attempt to draw a map. The property was resurveyed and it turned out to be....hear....hear.....hear.....592 acres and 47/100 of one acre, close to 600 acres! Previous owner was John Dickey, decs.

On January 15, 1850 a survey was made in Spartanburg County for a grant of 698 acres of land for L. D. Westmoreland "on branches of Molleys Creek, waters of South Pacolet." The road to Bonham was shown to cross the property on the plat, and the drawing of a house was also included (Spartanburg County Plats, Book C, page 160). We have 15' (minutes) maps of this area, but they are too small and Molleys Creek and "Bonham" cannot be found, therefore we have only an approximate idea of where this property was located.

In the deed indexes of Spartanburg County are listed the land transactions of L. D. Westmoreland and Joseph W. Westmoreland, between 1847 and 1857, but we do not have the microfilms of these late deeds. They do not show up in census records. Does any one know who L. D. and Joseph W. Westmoreland were?

There was a large grant and also a purchase of land in Spartanburg County, South Carolina. One close to 600 acres the other one 698 acres.

While the facts handed down in the family tradition were basically true, some of the details and names of the people involved were later confused. Let's analyze the tradition as reported by Dr. J. B. O. Landrum in History of Spartanburg County (975.71 S73 La) against the recorded facts that we found, quote...

"The tradition which has been handed down in the Westmoreland family is that three brothers of this name came from England to America between 1740 and 1750. Their names were John, Robert and Thomas. John settled in Pennsylvania, Robert in Virginia, and Thomas on Enoree River, in the neighborhood of Van-Patton's Shoals. All of these settlements were made before the Revolution. Thomas took his hatchet and marked out six hundred acres of land and obtained a grant from King George for the same, which is still retained in the family. His death was caused by the bite of a rattlesnake. He had two sons, Thomas and John.

Thomas was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and when it ended he was

twenty years of age. John was too young for the war.

Thomas Westmoreland had nine children, viz.: John, Thomas, Robert, Andrew, Jesse, Dennis, Sallie, Betsey and Polly."

Fact:

In early Pennsylvania we found a black man by the last name of Westmoreland. I forgot his first name and didn't take note of the data as this man didn't fit our Westmoreland at all. In Virginia it is proven and re-proven that the first record found this far was in King William County, 1706, Richard Westmoreland. The first Robert was born in 1740 as per Bristol Parish Register. In South Carolina there was no other Thomas Westmoreland before the Thomas Westmoreland Senior who was born Ca. 1759 and married Hannah House. And the first record in the Colonies was James Westmorland in Boston, Mass., in 1652. Therefore it is evident that the three brothers of the South Carolina tradition settled all in South Carolina: John in Greenville County, Thomas on the 1771 land survey and 1775 grant which was 200 acres and not "600," and Robert was taken prisoner in 1776 and sent to Charleston, never to be heard of, this far.

As Lenoir (Noah) moved to Louisiana before 1809 (back then still known as West Florida), and William moved to Alabama in 1822, these last two were soon forgotten and left out of the family tradition.

It was John Westmoreland Senior that, with his wife Ann Nancy Lenoir and their children, settled in Spartanburg County, South Carolina. John Jr. was born in 1768 in South Carolina, according to his son John Latimer Westmoreland (1880 census of Greenville County). When the story was retold to later generations, John Senior was confused with John Junior, thereby one generation was skipped and only three brothers were remembered. As John's name was mentioned first in the tradition, and John Jr. was not the oldest brother, this seems to indicate that he was confused for his father who had the same first name. Then the sequence of names goes on to suggest that Robert was the oldest son as his name preceded that of Thomas. The "Thomas" who was said "took his hatchet and marked out six hundred acres of land and obtained a grant from King George for the same..." and whose "death was caused by the bite of a rattlesnake" could not have been anyone other than...John Senior!!! There were no records of any Thomas before the Thomas born Ca. 1759. Two were claimed as sons of Thomas: Thomas and John. Robert was probably gone with the Revolution, and Thomas Senior of Spartanburg County and John of Greenville County, were the only two to be remembered at this point. And as Robert was remembered in the tradition as a "brother" and not as a "father," this strengthens the fact that Robert was not the "progenitor" of the South Carolina Westmorelands.

"Thomas was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and when it ended he was twenty years of age. John was too young for the war."

This confirms John Jr. tender age during the Revolution and Thomas Sr.'s age who, according to census

records, was born Ca. 1759. No record of Thomas as having fought in the Revolution was found. The record could have been lost as were other records (The Lenoir family claimed that Thomas Lenoir Jr. served in the Revolution, only one page with the amount of money paid to him is in the South Carolina Revolutionary Records; no reason given for the payment in the only sheet of paper bearing his name. This and other partial documentation that we have seen for other peoples, indicate that not every document was saved).

Anne, Aney, Nanny Westmoreland on September 5, 1782 gave provisions for the use of the Spartan Regiment to Col. Roebuck, and on September 24, 1782 to Capt. Earle "agreable to an order from Gen. Pickens...to pay in part the company under my direction..." and again provisions for public use in 1782. (S.C. Rev. Claims reel 156, claim 8380). Because it was Ann that provided help it does not mean that the head of the family had died by then, as someone suggested. Thomas by then would have been about 23 years old, therefore head of the family if the father had died. It was more probable that both father and son were away from home.

My husband, Glenn R. Foster, remembers that someone had written to Dad in the 1940's that, "the ancestor Thomas Westmoreland was killed by the Tories during the Revolution and, as the family was well known and respected and had many friends, the Tories blamed Thomas' death on a rattlesnake's bite." As we have no access to all of Dad's records there is no way for us to verify the exact words in the letter and who sent it to Dad.

As the name of John Westmoreland Sr. was confused with his son John Jr.'s name, Thomas as the early ancestor was substituted for "John" when the story was told and retold. With a Thomas Senior and a Thomas Junior on the Lenoir's side of the family, a Thomas Senior and a Thomas Junior and a John Senior and a John Junior on the Westmoreland's side, the names were confused one for the other and some of the details, to what, to which and to whom were also partially forgotten and confused.

We found this type of tangle also with my European traditions; but there I found the records with as many as four generations all named in one document that helped me understand how traditions were created. Grannies and Aunties had confused paternal with maternal ancestors, skipped one generation here and there when the same first name was carried into the next generation, and turned two or three generations into one. In another case a soldier of fortune that never existed was created in order to give an answer that would end all questions.

The South Carolina's tradition favors our belief that Robert was probably a son of John Westmoreland and Ann Nancy Lenoir. We have the carbon copies of letters that Dad wrote in 1939: he stated that in 1913 someone from Woodruff, S. C., had written him that the Westmoreland moved to South Carolina in 1732. This date is so close to Ann Nancy's birthyear that we have been wondering if this might have been John's birth year that was confused with their going to South Carolina. Again, we have no access to the old letter for verification.

It was John Westmoreland Senior who pulled up his sleeves, "took his hatchet and marked out..."**200**" acres of land," and not a Thomas that NEVER EXISTED! John Sr.'s sons certainly helped, but how old were they in 1771?

There was only one Thomas Westmoreland Sr. in South Carolina who owned land (the 200 acres from the original 1771 survey and 163 (?) acres bought in 1808 from Isaac Hamby), married Hannah House and had..."nine children, viz.: John" (the oldest son, please note, named for his own father)..."Thomas, Robert, Andrew, Jesse, Dennis, Sallie, Betsey and Polly."

Our records show:

sons: John born 11 August 1792 m. Desirée Johnson
Thomas born 21 October 1793 m. Clara Johnson, moved to Habersham Co., Ga
Robert born Ca. 1796 m. Catherine Sloan
Andrew born Ca. 1800 m. Temperance Johnson
Richard no record found
Jesse born Ca. 1805 md. Ann, moved to Hardin Co., Tennessee
Dennis born Ca. 1810 md. Hannah, moved to Alabama and Hardin Co., Tn.

daughters:

Amelia born 22 April 1784 m. Benjamin Griffith, had son Lewis Griffith
Leah born 26 November 1786 m. Jeremiah Gilbert
Catherine born 17 March 1789 m. John Childs
Sarah (?) no record found
Rebecca or Elizabeth m. a Hopkins - no record found
Polly m. Hiram Johnson
Betsey m. George Johnson

The documentation proves the sequence of the names of Thomas Westmoreland's sons as given in the tradition. Some of the years of birth of Thomas Sr.'s sons were not known until found in the census records when these were searched in later years (1950-1979).

Thomas (House) Westmoreland Jr. was born 21 October 1793, moved to Habersham County, Georgia, in 1842 and was forgotten, so to speak, and thought to have been buried on the property of the original 1771 survey by the Enoree River.

Thomas Westmoreland Sr. was a son of John Westmoreland and Ann Nancy Lenoir, or he would not have been mentioned in the 1819 letter of John Westmoreland to his uncle William Lenoir.

Thomas Westmoreland Sr.'s first born son was named John (after his father); a daughter was named Leah after one of his mother's sisters. Thomas' daughter Amelia married Benjamin Griffith, and it was Lewis Griffith (a son of Amelia and Benjamin Griffith) that in 1823 wrote a letter for his great-grandmother, Nancy Westmoreland, to her brother William Lenoir.

Thomas (House) Westmoreland Jr. who married Clara (Clarissa) Johnson named a son Lewis Griffith Westmoreland (who was the father of Mary Caroline Westmoreland who married Robert Thomas Foster, Dad's parents) and another son Ceborn Lenoir Westmoreland.

Dad had read Happy Valley, corresponded with Ceborn Lenoir Westmoreland in 1912, yet he failed to recognize the Lenoir names in his own line.

The graves on the Enoree seem to be those of John Westmoreland Sr. and of Thomas Westmoreland Sr. Ann Nancy Westmoreland was probably buried on John Cantrell's property (Arnold's Mill) or on the property of her other married daughter that has yet to be identified

THOMAS WESTMORELAND Sr

South Carolina

The claim was made that Thomas Westmoreland Sr. married Tina Hamby. In 1912 Ceborn Lenoir Westmoreland, a son of Thomas (House) Westmoreland Jr. and Clara Johnson, corresponded with Dad and was instrumental in supplementing the information that Dad already had from his own mother, Mary Caroline Westmoreland, who was a daughter of Lewis Griffith Westmoreland. Ceborn Lenoir Westmoreland was a brother of Lewis Griffith Westmoreland and their grandparents were Thomas Westmoreland Sr., born Ca. 1759 and Hannah House. If Thomas Westmoreland Sr. was married also to Tina Hamby, we do not know. Hannah Westmoreland went to Court on October 5, 1835 for the administration of Thomas Westmoreland's estate. She was to return to Court at the following session but we found no record that she did.

Thomas Westmoreland Sr. purchased 163 (?) acres of land, which adjoined the original John Westmoreland 1771 survey where Thomas lived, from Isaac Hamby on March 20, 1809. It is said in the land description that this 163 acres borders the land of Thomas Westmoreland. John Kemp and John Cantrell were witnesses to this deed (Deed Book M, page 108). Isaac Hamby had bought this property from Newsum Cooper who also mentioned the border on Thomas Westmoreland's land (Deed Book L, page 268). John Tate on a deed to Samuel Jones 14 October 1809 also mentioned a border on Thomas Westmoreland's land and Thomas Westmoreland was a witness to this deed (Deed Book N, page 322).

Following the land descriptions in the deed I was able to draw a map of the property that Thomas Westmoreland Sr. purchased from Isaac Hamby and place it right on the N-W side of the original 200 acres 1771 survey, which is perfectly matched. Thomas Westmoreland had all of the 200 acres of 1771 and the property purchased from Isaac Hamby surveyed, and then split into parcels of different sizes and shapes and sold them to his sons. The property turned out to be 79 acres more than what it was supposed to be, unless there was an error made by the transcribing clerk into the County Records. The land description was given in Metes and Bounds, with measurements in chains, and with the Enoree River to the South it would be difficult to figure out the number of acres. The river could have moved further south between one survey and another, but then there would also be the neighbor to the south to contend with. I might try to work it out when I'll have more time. John's property turned out to be 100 acres more when resurveyed, so errors were not uncommon. Thomas split the property among some of his sons in this way:

95 acres to Andrew Westmoreland	on 22 May 1823	Deed Book	S	page	201
102 acres to John Westmoreland	on 22 May 1823	" "	S	"	202
55 acres to Jesse Westmoreland	on 9 April 1827	" "	T	"	359
190 acres to Dennis Westmoreland	on 15 Sept 1828	" "	U	"	249

From the descriptions of the land as given in the deeds of Thomas Westmoreland to his sons, I made a

map for each parcel and discovered that these maps, when cut out and set side by side, respecting the description in each one, they fit in exactly the map of the original 1771 survey and of the land that Thomas purchased from Isaac Hamby. The land descriptions in Thomas Westmoreland's deeds to his sons perfectly fit the land descriptions of the original 1771 survey and of the land purchased from Isaac Hamby. Needless to say I use the same scale for all of the maps that I draw.

On the other hand it is not possible to draw a map from the land descriptions in James Ford's deed of August 24, 1816 to Thomas Westmoreland Jr. (Deed Book P, page 155). This Property was located on Snowtry Creek. The recording clerk must have inverted the land descriptions here and there while recording the deed, and all that can be drawn is a zig-zag line. No record of Thomas Westmoreland Jr. selling this property was found.

Because this property purchased by Thomas Westmoreland Jr. was located on Snowtry Creek, Dad thought that Thomas Westmoreland Senior's property adjoined Thomas House's land. Creeks sometimes are miles long; to judge that properties adjoin one another just because they are located on the same creek is to deceive ourselves. To use this argument in trying to prove that Hannah House's father must have been Thomas House is also self deceiving. There were people by the last name of House everywhere: Greenville, Laurens, Spartanburg and Union Counties had one or more families by that name.

It was said that "Cateny Westmoreland " was married to John House. Which one? The John House who lived in Spartanburg County in 1812 was married to Isabel and he seemed to have been the son of Thomas House. Another John House in Union County was married to Dicy. Is there documented proof that Cateny Westmoreland was married to John, the son of Thomas House, or was this just wishful thinking? After being mislead so many times we have become very finicky and question everything that is not documented.

Thomas Westmoreland Jr. moved to Laurens County, S. C., in the 1820's and owned land there. His sisters Amelia Griffith and Leah Gilbert, his uncle William Westmoreland and others also lived in Laurens County, but we found no connection between his wife and the Johnsons of Laurens County. Thomas Jr. returned to Spartanburg County in 1837 when he purchased some property quite away from Van-Patton's Shoal, he sold it in 1842 before moving to Habersham County, Georgia.

Thomas Westmoreland Sr's oldest son John married Desirée Johnson. She has been known as "Decie, Decys, etc." In the 1860 census of Spartanburg County, S.C., her name was misspelled as "Deseerey" evidently an attempt to spell the name "Desirée" at the time made popular by the French Desirée who married Count Jean Baptist Bernadette, Napoleon Bonaparte's favorite general, and who became Queen and King of Norway and Sweden.

John and Desirée Westmoreland's children were: Hannah, Phillip, Tiney, Johnson Latimer, Ridley, John, Elijah, Jesse G., Thomas Sanford, Elizabeth, and Winfield, as per Dad's record sent to him by several descendants. In the 1850 census the family was described on page 307:

John Westmoreland	58 M	
Cicely	"	40 F (she was to be Deseerey 46 in 1860)
Hannah	21 F	
Phillip	19 M	
Cecil	17 M	(evidently Johnson Latimer Westmoreland)
Ema	15 F	(evidently Tiney)
Redley	13 M	
John	11 M	
Elijah	9 M	
Jesse	7 M	
Saerah	5 F	(probably an error for Sanford)
Emcloni (?)	3 F	
Wilhin	1 M	

In the 1860 census (page 382 1177) there were:

John Westmoreland	65 M
Deseerey	46 F
Eliajh	20 M
Jesse	18 M
Sanford	16 M
Elizabeth	14 F

In 1870 Desirée was with her son Sanford. Her age given as 60.

Another name that needs to be corrected is that awful "Suspence" Timmons. The name "Susy Anne Timmons" was entered in a record by Dad as "Susy Anne Limmons" after her granddaughter Ellen Westmoreland, wrote a 1939 letter in cursive writing in which her T was mistaken as an L. After receiving a copy of the record, Ellen Westmoreland wrote in a second letter that it should be corrected to "Susy Anne Timmons...with a T." Then twenty years later Dad mistakenly retyped her name as Suspence Timmons in the Westmoreland Family book and that awful error entered everyone records.

Susy Ann Timmons was married to Jeremiah Gilbert Westmoreland as second wife.

Thomas Westmoreland Sr.'s son Dennis was in the 1850 census of Hardin County, Tennessee, page 220:

Dennis Westmoreland	40 M	born	SC
Hannah	32 F		"
Matilda	16 F		"
Marinda	14 F		"
Clary L.	12 F		"
William H.	11 M		"
Perry J	10 F (?)		Ala

Thomas A.	9 M	"	
Bordy A.	5 M	"	(bonda in 1860)
Jesse A.	2 M	Tn	
Taretha P.	2/12 F	Tn	(Triella 1860)

In 1860 Dennis' family included:

Winnny B. Westmoreland	8 F	born	Tn
Acquilla "	6 F		"
John Boyor "	4 M		"

Thomas Westmoreland Sr.'s son Jesse was in tho 1860 census of Hardin County, Tennessee (page 157/359):

Jesse G. Westmoreland	55 M	Mill wright	born	SC
Ann	40 F			Tn
Lear (Leah?)	12 F			"
Jesse	6 M			"
Rege (?)	4 M			"
Adeline	1 F			"

In 1838-1839 Jesse Westmoreland of Hardin County, Tennessee, was building mills in Mississippi, Tishomingo County (Deed Book A, page 332, 333).

The estate papers of Benjamin Griffith (who married Thomas Westmoreland's daughter Amelia) on September 22, 1845 (Box 92-16) show the following legatees:

Stephen Griffith	Lewis Griffith (represented by Att. W. D. Watts)
Lacey H. Griffith	John Durham
B. F. Griffith	William Smith
Leonard L. Griffith	J. M. Morgan
Thomas Griffith	Elijah M. Cooper

evidently sons-in-law

Jeremiah Gilbert married Leah Westmoreland, daughter of Thomas Sr., their children were (Estate papers Box 117-18 and box 121-13):

Hannah m.....Baldwin	Dr. William Gilbert
Elisabeth Bennett m. T.G. Bennett	Amelia m. Childress
Silas Gilbert	Nancy m. Dr. Martin A. Hunter
Joshua Gilbert	Mary m. Thomas Hopkins

Harriet m. Sterling Smith

Jeremiah Gilbert Jr. m. Mary Westmoreland dau. of
Andrew Westmoreland and Temperance Johnson.

WESTMORELANDS IN TENNESSEE

The Georgia Genealogical Magazine (975.8S573 G #63-64) reported, quote...

"28 October 1808, Charles Polk of Claremont County, Sumter District, South Carolina, and William P. Anderson of Rutherford County, Tennessee, to Buckner Harwell, Thomas Westmoreland of Davidson Co., Tn., 500 acres in Maury Co. formerly Williamson County, Tn." (Deed Book A, page 191).

On the "grantor" index for Maury County, Tennessee, it was entered as...

"Polk Charles vol. I, Book A, page 241, Acres 5,000 to Buckner Harwell et al"

We do not know if there was another deed on page 191 and did not examine the deed books. Evidently this deed for a large property was disregarded by many researchers as the name "Westmoreland" does not appear in the index.

Joseph Westmoreland was in Warren County, TN, in 1810 ([Tennessee Cousins](#))
Vincent Westmoreland was in Bedford County, TN in 1812 (TN tax list 929.3768 SIS)

Alonzo Smith Westmoreland, reported to have moved to California in 1870, was in Giles Co., TN, in the 1880 census. The Reuben Westmoreland who died in Giles County, TN, (will 1825) was not married to Rebecca Jackson; she was the first wife of the Reuben Westmoreland of Georgia. It was this Reuben that went through the Creek Nation, fought in the war of 1812-15. He died in Coweta County, Georgia, in 1845 and left a will.

Wayne County, TN: the William Westmoreland found in this county 1850 census, age 70 born in North Carolina, with wife Milly, 29 born in TN., married within the year marked for both, needs more study in order to determine who he was. His age does not correspond to the age declared by the son of John Westmoreland and Ann Nancy Lenoir in the several preceding census years. There were several Westmorelands in North Carolina about 1780, and the fact this William lived next door to Mordecai Thornton does not necessarily mean that he was related.

Bledsoe County, Tennessee - 1850 Census:

family 843	Westmoreland Robert	90 M	born in Virginia (ca. 1760)
	Elizabeth	87 F	born in Virginia
	Susannah	25 F	born in North Carolina

No Robert Westmoreland of same age found in North Carolina previous census. Was he the Robert found in Dinwiddie County, Va., 1810, 1820, and 1830 census?

WESTMORELANDS IN NORTH CAROLINA

Alex Westmoreland was in the 1790 census of Stokes County, North Carolina, in the Salisbury District. The family was composed of six males (2 over 16, 4 under 16) and three females. In 1800 there were:

David Westmoreland 1 male 16-26, 3 males under 10; 1 female 16-26;
Sarah Westmoreland 3 males 16-26, 1 female 26-45, 1 f. 16-26, 1 f. 10-16 and
1 female under 10.

Sarah was probably the widow of Alex. In the succeeding census there were:

John Westmoreland	b. 1770 Va.	m. Mary b. 1780 Va.
David Westmoreland	b. 1775 Va.	m. 1 Rebacca Bynum, 2 Elizabeth White
Alexander Westmoreland	b. 1779 Va.	m. Nancy Tomason lived Tn. and Cherokee Co., Ala.
Edward Westmoreland	b. 1775-1790	
Taylor Westmoreland	b. 1785 NC	m. Patsey Ledbetter
Thomas Westmoreland	b. 1790 NC	m. Uriley b. 1805 Va. (someone read name as Fliar, please correct)
William Westmoreland	b. 1790-1800	m. Charity Morris
Harbard B. Westmoreland	b. 29 Aug. 1793	claimed to belong to Stokes Co., family, not found in census.
John Jr. Westmoreland	b. 1797 NC	m. Charlotte Horn

In 1849 Forsyth County was formed from Stokes; therefore some Westmoreland families found themselves in the new county.

In the 1782 tax list of Brunswick County, Virginia, there was an Alexander Westmoreland. Documentation needs to be searched in order to establish the connection between North Carolina and Virginia.

Reeves Westmoreland 26-45, 2 males 16-26, 2 males 10-16; 1 female over 45, 1 f. 16-26, and one female 10-16 were found in the Iredell County, N. C., 1800 census. In 1810 and 1820 there were:

Peterson Westmoreland	b. 1775-1784
Robert	"
Jackson H.	"
Rhoad	"

A Jackson H. Westmoreland of corresponding age to the above was found in Carroll Co., Ga., in 1840 census.

In 1830 and 1840 Peterson Westmoreland was in Mecklenburg County, N. C., while R. H. Westmoreland was in the 1830 census. In 1850 there was:

page 38 -603	P. Westmoreland	70(?)	M	b. NC
	Eliza "	71	F	"
	Thomas "	23	M	"
	Arabella "	22	F	"
	Lee "	3/12	M	"

(There were also the families of: Jack Westmoreland 30 & Fam., and S. Westmoreland 26 & Fam.).

Could this be the Peterson Westmoreland who married Eliza Jolly 28 December 1801 in Brunswick County, Virginia, or are we just playing with names?

Epilogue

It is more than evident that it is not possible to trace a family by using only census records, but this was done by quite a few researchers. Census records are good only for finding their age and where they were as census indexes are easy to consult. Before 1880 no relationship to the head of the family was stated. How many visiting relatives have been entered as sons and daughters of the wrong parents? There is only one way to do research, if we really care; and that is to search all of the available records.

A large amount of work is still to be done; as encouragement to those who might be interested in research, I am going to give away a big secret. A few years ago, when I was active in community affairs, I attended a meeting at our Parish's Rectory where a local appointee to the Commission for the Aged was the guest speaker. He explained how the human brain deteriorates very fast when not kept in constant use. I want to be young forever! Painting is the best hobby as it is also very relaxing, but I was squeezed out of space where to set up my easel, and later found out that genealogy research beside keeping me busy is also fascinating!

If any error is found in this report, please let us know. Let us also hear if you disagree with some of our conclusions. These are not to be the last word as further research could prove us completely wrong. We will appreciate your opinions as another window could be opened and the field of research widened.

This report does not contain all of the information that we have, just the most important needed to clear up the errors of the past and to help carry on research further back as possible. Wouldn't it be wonderful to be able to find the true connecting links to England?

ADDENDA

August 8, 1980

Sterling Lenoir Westmoreland, a son of John Westmoreland and Rachel Ford, born 15 Apr. 1792, was confused by Dad and others for a Sterling Westmoreland who lived in York County, SC. Some census records were used to support the error. Superficial research leads to one error after another and on ad infinitum.

Facts:

York County, SC, census: Sterling Westmoreland (wife Hannah in 1838), no middle initial:

<u>1810</u>	1 male age 16-26;	1 female 16-26
<u>1820</u>	1 male 26-45, 4 males under 10;	1 f. 26-45, 1 f. under 10
<u>1830</u>	1 m. 40-50, 1 m. 15-20, 2 m. 10-15, 2 m. 5-10;	1 f. 30-40, 1 f. 15-20, 1 f. 5-10
<u>1840</u>	1 m. 50-60, 1 m. 15-20;	1 f. 60-70, 1 f. 15-20

Spartanburg County, SC, census: Sterling L. (Lenoir) Westmoreland:

<u>1820</u>	1 male 26-45, 1 m. 16-26, 2 m. under 10;	1 female 16-26, 1 f. 10-16
<u>1830</u>	1 m. 30-40, 1 m. 15-20, 1 m. 10-15, 1 m. u. 5;	1 f. 30-40, 2 f. 5-10, 1 f. under 5
<u>1840</u>	1 m. 30-40, 1 m. 20-30, 1 m. 15-20, 1 m. 10-15;	1 f. 40-50, 1 f. 10-15, 2 f. 5-10, 1 f. u. 5

Anderson County, SC, 1850 census, page 296:

S. L. Westmoreland	58	M Farmer	born SC	married within the year
Sarah E.	" 30(?) 50(?)	F	"	married within the year
Nancy L.	" 18	F	"	
Elizabeth	" 12	F	"	

Sterling Lenoir Westmoreland's daughter Martha Westmoreland born Ca. 1822 married Ca. 1844 Spartanburg County, SC, William Wofford and moved to Chickasaw Co., Miss., after 1847. Her brother Hiram Westmoreland was probably also in Chickasaw County, Mississippi.

ROBERT ? JOHN !!!

While researching the eastern boundary of John Cantrell's property we found the deed of Edward Arnold Jr. to Edward Arnold Sr. (March 1807) and this is evident in our map. This deed also mentioned the "persimmon old corner of John Westmoreland." Beside other witnesses for John Westmoreland we add the fact that there was another transfer of the property before John Cantrell became the owner of Arnold's Mill.

A map dated December 1831 showing the division of the land of Zadock Ford, decs., was sent to us last winter. No reference given as to County, Book, etc. This map shows, on the South-West side of the Enoree River, bordering Zadock Ford's property on the N-W a waxing moon shaped sign with the wording "Mrs. R. Westmoreland's land." Gilders Creek is part of the border on the N-E side between "Mrs. R. Westmoreland" and Zadock Ford. This property of Zadock Ford was on both sides of the Enoree River, part in Spartanburg County and part in Greenville County, just west of the Laurens County border. A few days ago we received a copy of a letter, written Nov. 14, 1975, stating that the "Mrs. R. Westmoreland" in the 1831 map stood for "Mrs. ROBERT WESTMORELAND" and by this tried to prove that Ann Nancy Lenoir married Robert Westmoreland.

The property surveyed in 1771 for John Westmoreland and granted to Robert Westmoreland in 1775 was located North-East of the Enoree River in Spartanburg County, SC, and was located about 5 miles S-E of Zadock Ford's property, and had nothing to do with the property purchased by John Westmoreland Jr. in Greenville County, SC, which passed to his widow Rachel in 1827 when John Jr. died. Gilders Creek is located in GREENVILLE County and runs on the S-W side of the Enoree River into which it empties its waters.

Zadock Ford purchased 600 acres of land on both sides of Enoree River from John Patton 15 October 1785 (Spartanburg Co. Deed Book A, page 8). In 1795 Zadock Ford sold 250 acres of this property on the south side of Enoree to Edward Mitcherson (Greenville Co. Deed Book D, page 265). In 1798 Edward Mitcherson sold the 250 acres of land to John Westmoreland Jr. (Greenville Co. Deed Book E, page 82). In 1802 John Westmoreland Jr. purchased the adjoining 90 acres from William Johnson (Greenville Co. Deed Book F, page 499), thereby John had 340 acres all in Greenville County of which he sold 70 acres to John Moore in 1803 (Deed Book G, page 11). The land descriptions on the 1831 map on the side of Zadock Ford bordering with "Mrs. R. Westmoreland's land" correspond to the land descriptions in the deeds to and by John Westmoreland Jr. in Greenville County, SC. Gilders Creek is also mentioned in the deeds. John Westmoreland Jr. was a son of John Westmoreland of the 1771 survey and of Ann Nancy Lenoir. John Westmoreland Jr. married Rachel Ford, a daughter of Zadock Ford, who evidently took over her husband property when he died in 1827 and the "Mrs. R. Westmoreland" in the 1831 map was MRS. RACHEL WESTMORELAND as proven in the Greenville County deeds. In 1831 Ann Nancy Lenoir Westmoreland would have been 100 years old. NO RECORD was found that Ann Nancy Lenoir Westmoreland ever owned property.

This should prove that it is a fallacy to try to prove a relationship on the basis of a name's INITIAL. If we really "...so desperately want to tell it the way it is," we need more supportive documentation than a mere first name initial, especially with the time period being so far off.

ADDENDA

October 21, 1980

Spartanburg County, SC, Westmoreland

John Westmoreland, son of John Westmoreland and Ann Nancy Lenoir, was born the 25th of May 1768 in South Carolina. On March 16, 1790 he was appointed Constable for Spartanburg County. (Minutes of the County Court, Page 46, 50, 51, microfilm C 266, South Carolina Archives). It seems evident that in order to be appointed Constable he had to have experience in law enforcement and therefore he would have served as deputy prior to this appointment.

On January 13, 1791 John Westmoreland married Rachel Ford, a daughter of Zadock Ford. Zadock Ford was appointed to collect the data for the 1790 census for the area where he lived. It seems evident that the 1790 census was taken in the early months of 1791 as the assistant Marshall certified the documents on May 10, 1791 and on the following day he declared under oath before Zadock Ford, J.P., that the documents were posted for a period of time at two of the most public places in the County of Spartanburg. The John Westmoreland appearing in the 1790 census with one female was evidently the just married John Westmoreland Jr. Ann Nancy Lenoir Westmoreland, with her younger son William Westmoreland, seems to be listed with her son-in-law John Cantrell.

On March 22, 1791 John Westmoreland again took the oath of office as appointed Constable (C266 page 107, 109). And on January 14, 1794, "John Westmoreland being recommended by Zadock Ford to act as his Constable, was approved of by the Court, and took the oath of office accordingly." (C266 page 176, 177). On January 12, 1799 John Westmoreland was drawn as Grand Juror for the next Spartanburg County court Session (C266 page 162).

John Westmoreland had purchased property in Greenville County on February 28, 1798 (Deed E, page 82), but it is evident that he did not move to Greenville County until 1799.

It is documented that John Westmoreland's advocacy was law enforcement. If he worked as a farmer in Spartanburg County he did so only part time. There is no record of him as owning any of the property of the 1771 survey. The estate must have been settled at his father's death and the property passed on to Thomas Westmoreland, also no record of how this transfer of title was accomplished has been found yet.

Thomas Westmoreland served as "Petit Juror" during the 1798 Session of the Spartanburg County Court. He was in court several times and during these sessions several deeds were proved and ordered to be recorded (C266 page 135, 136, 140, 142, 143, 144). Therefore Thomas Westmoreland was aware of the legal process regarding property ownership.

There is no doubt that the John Westmoreland of the "persimmon old corner" was John Westmoreland Senior. In 1771 John Westmoreland Jr. was just a baby, in 1787 he was a minor, and after 1799 he no

longer lived in Spartanburg County. Thomas Westmoreland Sr., was the one who legally owned the 1771 property, lived on it and worked there as a full time farmer and later divided the property as he legally sold it to his own sons.

It is sincerely hoped that the document transferring title of the 1771 property to Thomas Westmoreland will eventually be found.

Note:

No documentation was needed per law of primogeniture. When a father died intestate his land and buildings would go automatically to the first born son. The surviving wife was entitled to 1/3 rd of the profits of the land for life or to remarriage. Personal property was divided equally among all children and should but was not always inventoried. This law of primogeniture was gradually terminated after the American Revolution, in South Carolina in 1791.

Spartanburg District, S. C.

John Tate's 1803 survey 972 acres
sold 1809

"where John Tate Sr. and Noah Westmoreland
formerly lived."

103 acres
Robert Westmoreland
son of Thomas Sr.
purchased 1822 from
George and Sarah
Thornton

Thomas Westmoreland Sr
to son John
1823

Creek

N 80 E 46
Creek

Thomas Westmoreland
Sr., to son
Jesse 1826

Thomas Westmoreland Sr.
to son Andrew
1822

"a persimmon old corner of
John Westmoreland's land"

A R N O L D ' S M I L L

Edward Arnold Jr.'s 1787 survey 329 acres
part sold to Edward Arnold Sr. 1807
to John Cantrell 1807
to Jacob Cooper 1824

Philip Wells 200 acres
to Edward Arnold Jr. 1791
part to Edward Arnold Sr. 1807
to John Cantrell 1807
to Jacob Cooper 1824

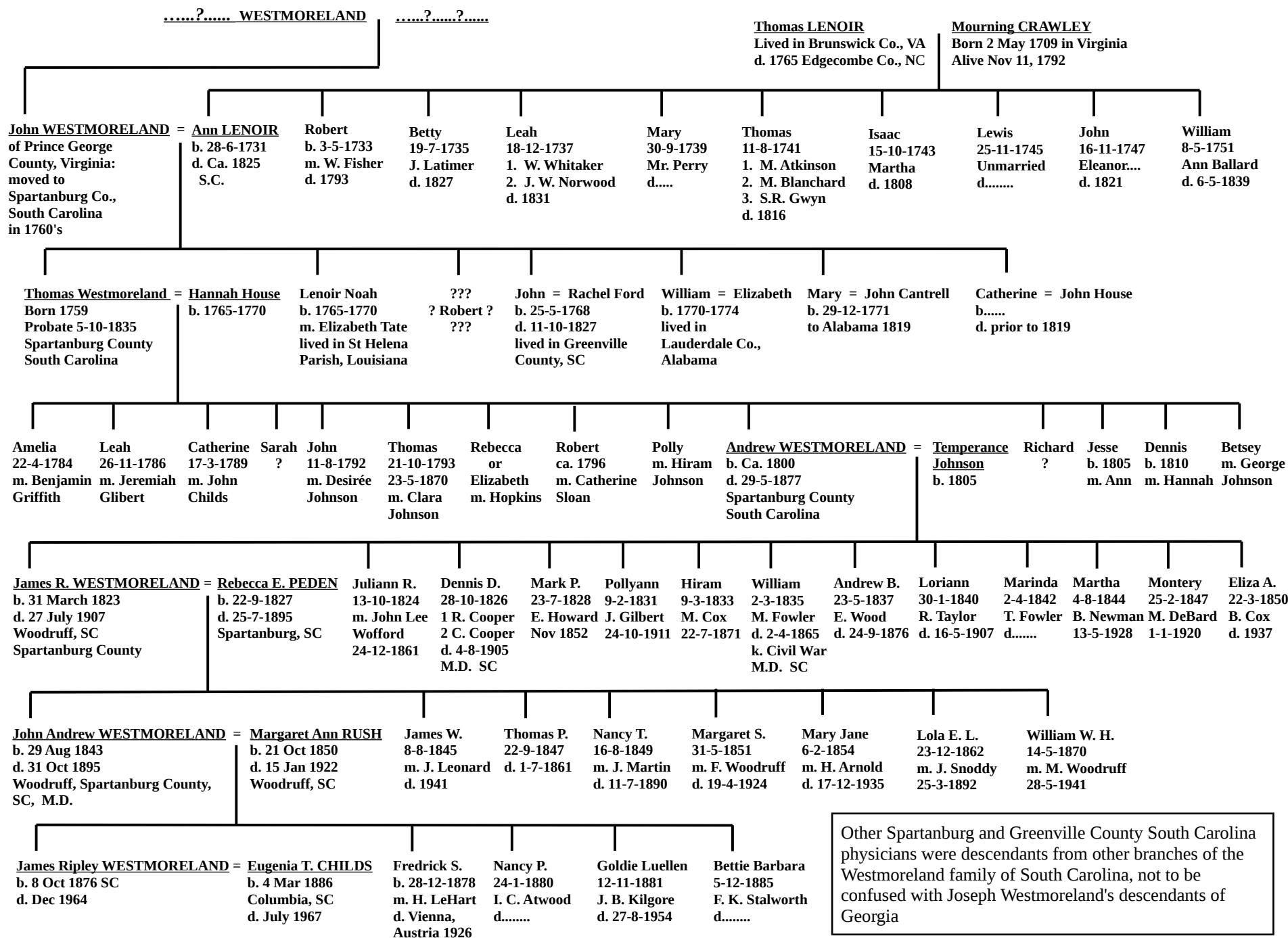
John Westmoreland's 1771
land survey of 200 acres
later owned by
Thomas Westmoreland Sr.

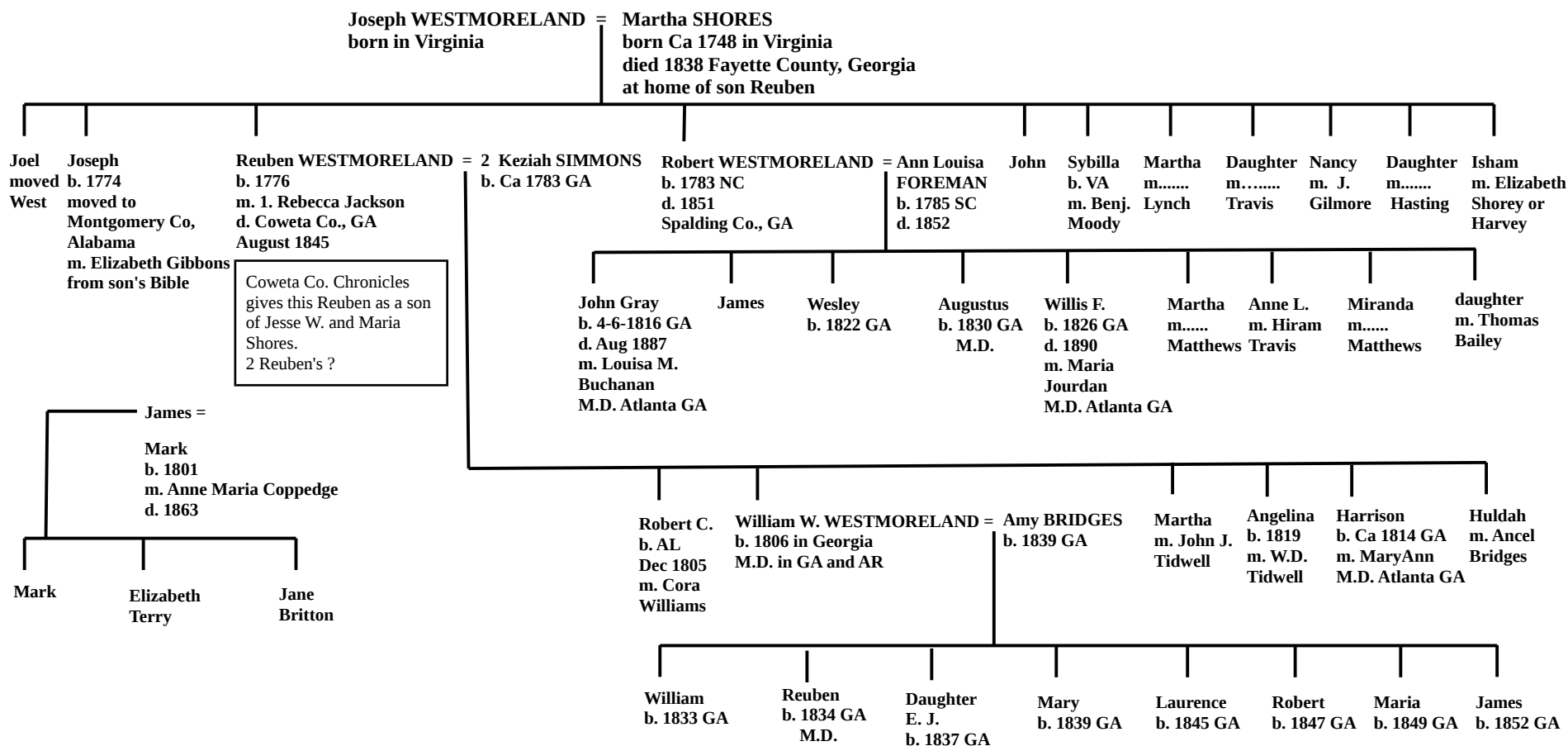
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John Priest's land

163 acres purchased by
Thomas Westmoreland Sr.
in 1809 from Isaac Hamby.

Thomas Westmoreland Sr.
to son Dennis 1828





Found records of Civil War Westmoreland's in DeQueen Co., AR, Court House
 – One died during Civil War
 – Others went to TX

Study-worksheet of
Lucia Foster, research in
progress Feb 1980

.....?..... WESTMORELAND

.....?.....?.....

Thomas LENOIR
Lived in Brunswick Co., VA
d. 1765 Edgecombe Co., NC

Mourning CRAWLEY
Born 2 May 1709 in Virginia
alive Nov 11, 1792

John WESTMORELAND =
of Prince George
County, Virginia

Ann LENOIR
b. 28-6-1731
d. Ca. 1825
S.C.

Robert
b. 3-5-1733
m. W. Fisher
d. 1793

Betty
19-7-1735
J. Latimer
d. 1827

Leah
18-12-1737
1. W. Whitaker
2. J. W. Norwood
d. 1831

Mary
30-9-1739
Mr. Perry
d.....

Thomas
11-8-1741
1. M. Atkinson
2. M. Blanchard
3. S.R. Gwyn
d. 1816

Isaac
15-10-1743
Martha
d. 1808

Lewis
25-11-1745
Unmarried
d.....

John
16-11-1747
Eleanor....
d. 1821

William
8-5-1751
Ann Ballard
d. 6-5-1839

Thomas Westmoreland =
Born 1759
Probate 5-10-1835
Spartanburg County
South Carolina

Hannah House
b. 1765-1770

Lenoir Noah
b. 1765-1770
m. Elizabeth Tate
lived in St Helena
Parish, Louisiana

???
? Robert ?
???

John = Rachel Ford
b. 25-5-1768
d. 11-10-1827
lived in Greenville
County, SC

William = Elizabeth?
b. 1770-1774
lived in
Lauderdale Co.,
Alabama

Mary = John Cantrell
b. 29-12-1771
to Alabama 1819

Catherine = John House
b.....
d. prior to 1819

Amelia
22-4-1784
m. Benjamin
Griffith

Leah
26-11-1786
m. Jeremiah
Glibert

Catherine
17-3-1789
m. John
Childs

Sarah
?

John
11-8-1792
m. Desirée
Johnson

Thomas WESTMORELAND =
21-10-1793
d. 23-5-1870 Toccoa,
Habersham Co., Georgia

Clara Johnson
22-2-1798
15-8-1893

Rebecca
or
Elizabeth
m. Hopkins

Robert
ca. 1796
m. Catherine
Sloan

Polly
m. Hiram
Johnson

Andrew
b. Ca. 1800
d. 29-5-1877
m. Temperance
Johnson

Richard
?

Jesse
b. 1805
m. Ann

Dennis
b. 1810
m. Hannah

Betsey
m. George
Johnson

John H.
b. 7-9-1817
m. Caroline?
d. 1892

Jeremiah G.
3-11-1818
Susyanne
Timmons
d. July 1888

Eveline
12-11-1820
J. Woodring
d. 17-9-1910

Elijah F.
17-1-1823
Rebecca
d. Ca 1905

Andrew J.
17-1-1824
M. Ward
d. Ca 1907

Ann Moseley =
b. Ga., part
Cherokee
Indian, sister
of Hester

Lewis Griffith =
Westmoreland
b. 3 May 1827
d. 27-9-1911
Tugalo, Ga.

Jane Phillips
b. 1-9-1843
Oconee, S.C.
d. 27-9-1911
In Georgia

Harley T.
25-7-1829
H. Moseley
d. Ca. 1895

Amelia
29-8-1831
W. Buchanan
3-9-1919

Nancy
6-11-1833
T. Jerry
Mulkey
d. 1923

Jesse
3-2-1836
d. Ca. 1858

Robert
28-5-1838
1. Smith
2. Kelly
2. Oliver
22-12-11

Cebren
Lenoir
b. 6-11-1840
E. A. Jordan
29-11-1935

Sarah
18-11-1842
?

Philip C.
b. 20-3-1850
d. 12-4-1903
1. C. Westmoreland
2. A. Dodd

Mary Caroline WESTMORELAND =
b. 16 Aug 1851 Georgia
d. 20 May 1930 Arkansas

Robert T. Foster*
b. 9 Jan 1839
Union Co., S.C
d. 30 Nov 1909
Nevada Co., Ark

Thomas F.
16-11-1853
5-6-1932
1. Mary Mills
2. Suzie Mills

Sarah E. F.
22-12-1855
3-9-1935
John Mills

Perry T.
9-10-1857
19-6-1861

Jemima
14-12-1859
10-2-1938
Asa Bennet

Charles K.
10-7-1864
1-10-1936
J. Roland

Rachel
28-6-1874
2-11-1875

Norman
25-10-1876
30-10-1932
m. M. Moore

William
b. 13-6-1873
d. 8-4-1947
1 M. Stephens
2 F. DeGarmo

Robert
24-12-1874
28-6-1896
unmarried

Bunyan
26-4-1876
17-12-1950
E. Carroll

Inez
17-11-1877
Nov 1972
H. Belk

Euanah
41-1-1879
7-7-1954
J. R. Dunn

Charles
14-5-1880
6-1-1959
G. Fairchilds

Evey
3-9-1881
3-7-1882

Noah B.
24-1-1883
19-3-1962

Ira Waine
22-6-1884
24-7-1970

Irene
22-6-1884
25-8-1948
C. Beggs

Emily
4-3-1889
26-8-1886

John
3-4-1887
4-1-1889

Howard C. FOSTER =
b. 21 Feb 1893
Cale, Ark
d. 10 Dec 1972
Salinas, CA

Inza J. GARFIELD
b. 17 Aug 1895
d. 13 May 1976

Will appreciate information
on any incorrect data on this
sheet.
Lucia Foster

* Robert T. Foster md 1st = Louise C. Oliver
Ollie Opelia Lulu
b. 2-12-1866 b. 4-4-1868
d. 20-2-1908 d. 22-11-1921
m. R. Turley m. G. Crump

Glenn Ray FOSTER = Lucia BRUNELLO
b. 24 Feb 1921 Vicenza, Italy